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VOLUME L. MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1890—SECOND EDITION. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GOV. FIFER'S HOME.

The Remodeled Executive Mansion at Springfield.

SCENES ABOUT THE BUILDING.

How the Principal Rooms Are Furnished and Decorated.

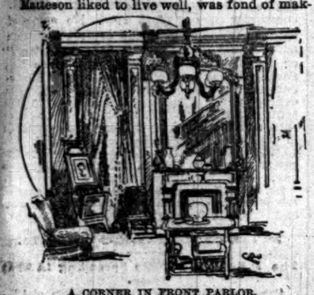
GOV. FIFER'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

One Room Over Which the Lady of the Mansion Does Not Rule.

HISTORY OF THE FAMOUS BUILDING.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—At last the great State of Illinois has provided for its chief executive officer a residence in keeping with the dignity of his position. Little has ever been said regarding the history of the Executive Mansion. Within its walls, however, were transacted many of the more important events recorded in the history of the State. The question of providing the Governor of Illinois with a dwelling-place was agitated during the administration of Gov. Matteson, back in 1852. The outcome of it was an appropriation of about $20,000 for the building of what was termed the Executive Mansion. The structure was a crude affair, being laid out in the old-fashioned, roomy, square style. Its plainness of exterior was painfully apparent, and the same outlines yet remain, although several additions have been made that relieve this appearance.

The mansion was completed about 1853, and was plainly furnished. Gov. Matteson occupied it as a dwelling for a short period until he could complete an elegant residence of his own upon the opposite block. Gov. Matteson liked to live well, was fond of making considerable show, and was not willing to occupy the abode furnished by the State in such a primitive style as it then existed. It was not until 1855 that any material improvement was made. The Legislature of that year made an appropriation of $16,000 for furnishing the mansion, which was sufficient for the plain customs in vogue at that time.



A CORNER IN FRONT PARLOR.

Since Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State there have been twenty-one Gubernatorial elections, the Governor being ineligible to serve two terms in succession until the adoption of the Constitution of 1870. French, Oglesby, and Cullom are the only Governors who held the office twice. Since its completion in 1855 the mansion has been occupied by Govs. Bissell, Wood, Yates, Oglesby, Palmer, Beveridge, Cullom, Hamilton, and Fifer.

SOME HISTORIC EVENTS.

Gov. Yates is the only one who found it necessary to have a clerical force at the mansion, in addition to those at the Executive office, and the only one compelled to have three secretaries. He had his executive secretary, military secretary, and night secretary. During his administration Gov. Yates received letters by the bushel, and it was the duty of the latter secretary to answer as many as possible at night. Upon this secretary the Governor also depended for assistance in the preparation of the more important State documents issued during the dark days of the Rebellion. It was at the mansion that Gov. Yates wrote his patriotic war messages to the Legislature and asked the repeal of the Black laws of Illinois, and also his proclamation proroguing the Legislature of 1863, the first and only time a Governor of Illinois has exercised this power as conferred upon him by the Constitution. It was at the mansion that Gov. Palmer prepared his proclamation convening a special session of the Legislature the 13th of October, 1871, three days after the great Chicago fire, to provide means for assisting the thousands of its citizens who were helpless and homeless, which was done by appropriating $3,000,000, a sum sufficient to refund the principal and interest to Chicago upon the amount expended in the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, thus affording temporary relief. At the mansion also was prepared Gov. Cullom's proclamation calling out the militia of the State to quell the railroad riots of 1877.

A JOKE ON NEEDLES AND BUNN.

It was during this trouble that the Governor was called to East St. Louis to look after military operations there. He had been overwhelmed by the receipt of telegrams from all parts of the State. His secretary, E. P. Leonard, was compelled to accompany him, and he requested Tom Needles, who was then Auditor, and John Bunn to take charge of the Executive office and answer telegrams. They readily assented and remained in the office until the Governor's return, about 12 o'clock the next night, when they went to the mansion and reported that not a single telegram had been received during his absence. Gov. Cullom was considerably surprised at what seemed to be a mystery, but on calling at the telegraph office the next morning he found Adjutant General Hilliard had received and answered all messages in the Governor's absence. When asked why he had done so, his reply was, "Tom Needles and John Bunn know too d—n much to play Governor." Cullom heartily relished the joke and pokes fun at Needles and Bunn even now upon their unsuccessful attempt to "play Governor."



A CORNER IN RECEPTION ROOM.

The most important epoch in the history of the mansion was probably in November, 1857, when the eyes of the entire world were centered upon it, waiting with breathless anxiety the result of Gov. Oglesby's deliberations upon the application for clemency made by the condemned Anarchists. It was at the mansion that Fielden and Schwab received commutation of sentence to life imprisonment, and it was in the quiet of the surroundings at the mansion that Gov. Fifer considered Joseph Chesterfield Mackin's application for pardon and affixed his signature to the necessary paper allowing Mackin his freedom. It may be said that every State paper of importance is formulated and acted upon within its walls.

A DISGRACE TO THE STATE.

For years past, however, the Executive Mansion has been a disgrace to the State. It has stood as a relic of ante-bellum days. Its walls were dingy with age, ceilings were cracked and about to fall, the ceiling of the grand state dining-room threatening disaster to assembled guests upon every occasion it was used. Sewer gas pervaded every apartment, and, altogether, it was about as uninviting a place to be selected for the habitation of a human being as could be found anywhere. Such was the condition of the mansion when Gov. Oglesby retired to his Elkhart farm and Gov. Fifer assumed control of the destinies of the State. The attention of the Legislature of 1889 was called to this deplorable condition of the mansion, but a wail immediately went up from all sides that too much money had already been expended and nothing more could be done. A committee to make an examination of the premises was finally appointed, and its members—both Republicans and Democrats—found there was pressing necessity for immediate action. True, large amounts of money have been expended in repairs, but the building had simply been patched here and there, until nothing remained but patches.

Thirteen thousand dollars was appropriated to be used in generally remodeling and refurnishing the building, and the supervision of the work was placed in the hands of three Commissioners who served without remuneration—Col. N. B. Wiggins, Dr. George Pasfield, and E. L. Merritt. The appropriation seemed limited for the great amount of work to be done, but plans submitted by George H. Helme, the architect employed, were adopted, and work began in July last. A force of thirty men has been constantly employed since and the work has just been completed. The Executive Mansion is today, in every respect, a mansion in all the word implies.

"Like the improvement, do you?" remarked the Governor to the correspondent. "Well, we didn't indulge in any of the high tones for which Patti is noted; we couldn't charge so much admission, so we contented ourselves with something subdued and light," he continued in his dry, humorous way, speaking of the interior finish. "But the State got its money's worth out of this contract; no mistake about that."

EXTERIOR CHANGES.

But little change has been made upon the exterior of the building, so far as its general outline is concerned. The old-fashioned small glass windows have been replaced with elegant ones of plate-glass of new design, with panels filled in beneath. On the east side a large and roomy bay-window has been added, with large plate-glass, capped with a handsome art transom, giving a beautiful effect. The dingy red-colored walls have been changed to a light color, making the general appearance much more pleasing.



EXTERIOR—NORTH AND EAST VIEW.

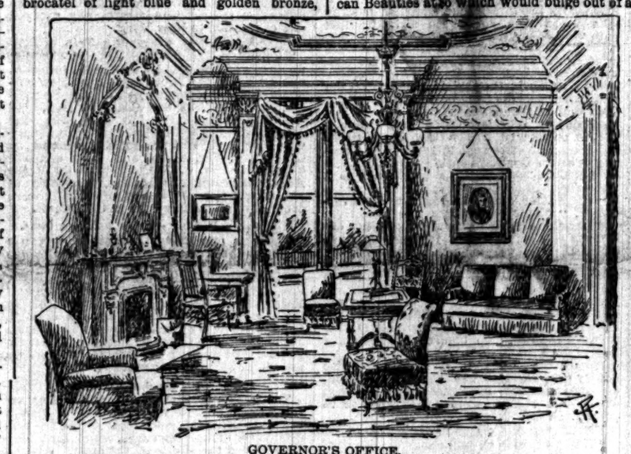
The interior is practically entirely new. All the apartments have been handsomely frescoed and decorated in bright and delicate tints, throwing a subdued beauty over the furnishings and enhancing the pleasing effect. New heating apparatus has been supplied, changing from the direct to the indirect method; the old plumbing has been replaced with the latest sanitary improvements, and there is now a thorough system of ventilation.

One of the principal changes, and one which strikes the eye of the visitor as a marked improvement, is the removal of the old spiral stairway which led from the second-story hall into the observatory at the top of the mansion. This has been replaced by a dome ceiling, with rose art window, and is a gem of art. It is handsomely frescoed in delicate shades of blue, buff, and pink, interwoven with gilt, and gives a charming effect. A decoration for the lower hall and stairway in low relief work of an entwining vine of ivy leaves culminates at its base.

Upon entering the mansion the first change noticed is the erection of inside doors, capped by an art transom in subdued colors, forming a small vestibule, which has been much needed, especially when public receptions are given. The visitor is shown into a handsomely furnished apartment to the right—the Governor's office—and is at once impressed with the simple elegance of the surroundings. The Governor's office is carpeted with an elegant Wilton carpet in terra cotta, olive, and mahogany, with Dagharstan rugs to match of special design. The furniture is upholstered in hand-buffed leather. The window draperies are of drab satin Capicine, with tassel edges, in festoon effect. The portières leading to the lower hall are of mahogany Titian, trimmed with cord with tassel loops, and are draped from a Moorish fret work grill of natural oak. The walls are decorated in low relief work in light chocolate, delicate blue, and gold, and the ceiling is handsomely frescoed in harmonious colors. A large French plate-glass mirror graces the west side of the apartment in renaissance frame.

THE LIBRARY.

The library adjoining is carpeted with a Wilton carpet of special design, and rugs in colors to match. An alcove window with art transom has been added. There are two elegant bookcases and a library table of oak and maple, and the upholstery is in silk plush in olive and gold. There is a handsome polished red oak mantel, embellished with bevel French plate-glass mirror which bears the inscription, "O, ye fire and heat, praise ye the Lord." The window draperies are in sash and long lace renaissance, with light gold satin damask over-drapery in festoon effect. The portières leading to the hall are of olive, gold, and bronze and old gold. The entrance to the private dining-room is also handsomely curtained.



GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

The small, or private dining-room, just off the library is carpeted with a Brussels antique rug and filling. The ceiling is frescoed in light terra cotta shaded to a cream and gold, with deep decorated frieze. The most noticeable furnishing is a carved oak sideboard of special design, embellished with French plate-glass bevel mirror.

The parlors on the opposite side of the hall are models of elegance. They are carpeted with Wiltons of special chintz designs in antique shades. The dimensions of the back parlor or reception-room are 20 by 30. The furnishings are in silk plush tapestry and brocatel of light blue and golden bronze, with solid mahogany tables and piano and pier-glass bevel mirror in renaissance frame. The ceilings are frescoed in blue and gold, shaded to a cream and terra cotta. The front parlor is similarly furnished. The portières leading to the hall hang from a Moorish fret-work grill, and are of light peach Titian. The portières leading into the state dining-room are of antique pink and ribbed velour. The curtains are of Brussels point and sashes of the same, full overdraperies of combination blue and pink silk Florentine, with elaborate tassel edges, in Louis XV. style.



GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

THE STATE DINING-ROOM.

The state dining-room just back of the parlors has an Axminster carpet. The furnishings are of embossed leather. A handsome oak sideboard of special design graces one side of the room, and upon the other is one displaying to view the state china, which, by the way, is of rather an inferior grade, much too common to grace the table of a Governor of any State when he entertains at dinner the noted men of his time. The china is decorated with what is supposed to be the coat of arms of Illinois, but the decorator has taken such liberties with it one would hardly recognize the design were he not informed of what was intended. There is a renaissance ceiling with low relief wall decorations in subdued colors, giving the apartment a hospitable appearance.

The hall is furnished with a terra cotta Wilton carpet, the portières are of steel-blue Titian and gold velours in cord and tassel effect, with grills. There is a handsome carved oak hat-rack of special design in embossed leather and solid relief work. Towards the stairway leading to the second story is stationed the head and large antlers of an antelope, which has graced the hall for years. Ascending the stairs, the first room entered is the Governor's private chamber. This has been newly furnished in oak throughout and finished in the natural wood with oil finish. Adjoining this is the private sitting-room or the Governor's private office, a cozy little apartment tastefully furnished in silk plush. Here is where Gov. Fifer transacts the greater portion of his work, his time at the Executive office being largely taken up with callers, and it is at his desk in this room that his name is affixed to nearly every state paper of importance.

"This is my headquarters," said the Governor, "and I can be Governor in reality here. I do not allow Mrs. Fifer to have even a scrap of paper or postage stamp in here. I just toss things around as I like, consequently it is never prepared for visitors."

There are three guest chambers. All have been refinished and furnished. One is handsomely furnished with a solid mahogany suite of special design, heavily carved, and has a ceiling decorated in olive and gold; the others are furnished with suites of cherry and black walnut. Connected with these by a small hallway are the children's apartments, models of elegance and taste.

The portraits of the Governors of the State, which have for several years past graced the walls of the apartments on the first floor, have been removed to the Executive office at the State House, and their places have been supplied with paintings, steel engravings, and etchings of miscellaneous subjects.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FLOWERS.

Big Bill of Congressman Flower for Decorations for His Daughter's Wedding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Ten thousand dollars has gone up in odor and beauty at the last week's entertainments and no one even sighs over it. People who are economical about other trifles think nothing of scattering $100 in blooms around their drawing-rooms, and one man this last week paid exactly $5,000 for the flowers for a ten-minutes' entertainment. It was the millionaire Congressman, R. P. Flower of New York, and he covered every square inch of his drawing-rooms with blossoms in honor of his only daughter's marriage. Nothing common like carnations and tea roses was used, but thousands of Parma violets at a penny apiece, hundreds of lilies of the valley at five cents per raceme, a gross of flaming jacque roses worth $4 per dozen, and American Beauties at $6 which would bulge out of a finger bowl. Then, too, he had three mantels banked with orchids which were put down in the bill at $800.

The Cabinet people were not quite such spendthrifts at their New-Year's receptions. At the Wanamaker's there was one piece, 4x4 feet, made entirely of orchids and finished at the side with a bow of lavender sash ribbon. Four hundred dollars was its equivalent in cash if not in beauty. The rest of their pieces touched off a round $700, for there were roses by the hundred in the Satsuma vases and another centerpiece half of orchids and violets which cost $200.

It took just $300 to put a conservatory around the queen rosebud, Mildred Fuller, Friday night, and the Chief Justice looked as if he did not regret it when he saw how lovely she looked.

Only brides and their maids carry bouquets now, and no one thinks of wearing them. The esthetic shadow of sentiment has come between the corsage and the roses, and the woman who smashes three dozen buds on her left shoulder is considered shockingly inhuman by her friends.

At the Vice-President's there were not so many flowers, as Mrs. Morton not only never carries any but does not care for their lavish display. One hundred dollars would pay their flower bill, but it would take ten times as much to settle for the blue points, salads, terrapin, and punches on their dining-room table.

The Secretary of the Navy put in a good $500 to adorn his drawing-room, but the other Cabinet Ministers made their bills for this luxury come under $100.

ATTEMPTED TO WRECK A WABASH TRAIN.

The "Cannon-Ball" Has a Narrow Escape Near Monticello.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Jan 5.—[Special.]—An attempt was made to wreck the Wabash Cannon-Ball train just south of this city Friday night. A large rock was rolled on the track near Mr. Sam Miner's place. It happened that a freight train was coming from Bement to pass the passenger-train here, and the engineer saw the rock on the track and reversed the engine, but not in time to prevent the engine striking the rock. No serious damage was done.



GOVERNOR'S LIBRARY.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

London—Arrived, the Servia, from New York.
London—Arrived at Queenstown at 5 p. m., the Lord Gough, from Philadelphia.

WHEATON'S HORRORS

Charges Against the Poorhouse Sustained by the State Board.

THE REPORT SENT GOV. FIFER

Inhuman Treatment of Insane Inmates of the Institution.

REVOLTING CONDITION OF CELLS.

Worse than No Attention Bestowed on Female Patients.

REVISION OF THE LUNACY LAWS ASKED.

Fred H. Wines, seated among a group of friends at the Grand Pacific last night, related instance after instance of inhumanities to the insane in the county poorhouses of the State that made the investigations just completed by the State Board of Charities at Wheaton seem like the first installment of a highly-colored continued story.

Picking up his report to the Governor on the Du Page County Poorhouse, Mr. Wines dropped into recollections of like nature during his long service as Secretary of the Board.

"I have seen," he said, "poorhouses where fifty insane women have been regularly bathed by male attendants, and when I protested the officer in charge replied it was a matter of charity to bathe the women at all, as the County Board had refused to hire a woman attendant.

"I have seen nude insane women when they were in full view not only of the insane men, but of all the paupers and every one who happened along.

"I have seen an idiotic boy walled up in a room that made these Wheaton cells large in comparison, and kept there until he died.

"These things and many others I have seen as horrible, but seldom has a mere arraignment by the State Board overcome the spirit of economy among county officials when once it had taken a firm hold."

Mr. Wines wrote out his report covering the investigations into the horrors of the Wheaton almshouse late Saturday afternoon, and it was signed by himself and the Rev. Charles G. Trusdell, a member of the board, and then forwarded to Gov. Fifer, who had ordered the investigation.

Gov. Fifer late yesterday telegraphed Mr. Wines to make the report public.

The report first sets out the charges made by Miss Mary Coons and Miss Mary Knippen, who visited the Wheaton Poorhouse in November and found insane women in a horrible condition. Then follow in detail the exposures made of the inhumanities practiced in the poorhouse, which had led to the investigation.

THE CHARGES MAINLY SUSTAINED.

The report then says:

We are pained to be compelled to report that while the charges were not sustained in every minute detail, they were sustained as a whole by the sworn testimony of witnesses whose truthfulness was not attempted to be impeached. The evidence introduced in rebuttal principally tended to show that the statements were somewhat exaggerated and sensational; that the condition of these insane women—Miss Louisa Schuessler and Miss Mary Babel—was not at all times what it was Nov. 22 and 27; that the county authorities had no intention of doing anything wrong, but supposed they were doing the best for them that could be done under the circumstances.

It is our opinion that apartments of this description are unfit places in which to keep insane patients, even if the apartments are comfortably furnished and kept perfectly clean, because of their insufficient size. We are further of the opinion that there is sufficient accommodation in the State hospitals for all insane persons who require mechanical restraint or isolation, and that no such patients should ever be discharged from the State institutions. In that case no necessity could rest upon any of the authorities of any county in the State to provide any insane department planned, as this is, for the seclusion of insane paupers in single cells.

Louisa Schuessler and Mary Babel are chronic cases of many years' standing. In the hospital at Elgin the former gave no special or extraordinary trouble, but Miss Babel was an uncommonly difficult patient to handle. We have been unable to ascertain who recommended her discharge, but it is impossible to justify it, in view of the language of the statute, which provides that in the retention of chronic insane patients preference shall be given to the violent, dangerous, or otherwise troublesome.

Miss Schuessler was brought to the almshouse from the hospital Sept. 2 and Miss Babel Oct. 2. They remained until Dec. 28, or about three and four months, respectively. So long as Miss Schuessler was the sole occupant of the insane department for women she had the freedom of the corridor as well as of her cell. But when Miss Babel arrived it became necessary to confine each of them in a wooden box little more than seven feet square. These cells were not originally lined with zinc. But both of the women were destructive and filthy in their habits. They tore their clothing and their bedding, they pounded on the floor with their bedsteads, they emptied the contents of their vessels on the floor and daubed the walls with filth; they smashed earthen jars and reduced tin slop-pails to a shapeless mass of metal.

THE KEEPER'S IGNORANCE.

The keeper of the institution, Mr. George Broughton, who was a good farmer and probably a good man, but wholly inexperienced in the management of the insane, first took away their bedsteads, then removed their beds and bedding by day, putting in ticks filled with straw for their use at night. Finding it impossible to clean the filth from the cracks in the plank walls of their cells, the walls and floor were lined with zinc in order to enable them to keep them in a somewhat more tidy state. There were no openings in the zinc lining for drainage, and the result must be apparent without putting it in words. Mr. Broughton claims that the cells were scrubbed out daily, and oftener if necessary; he employed a man for this purpose, because, as he alleges, but as we do not believe, no woman strong enough to handle Miss Babel could be hired to render this service.

The Chairman of the County Board says that it is useless to deny that there was a stench, and that they did not know how to get rid of it. The man employed to clean the cells threw up his job, in spite of an offered increase of wages, because of the duties required of him. There were no chairs or benches in the cells. These unfortunate women had to stand, or to sit or lie on the floor. And there was no female attendant to care for them. Accordingly it was the custom of Mr. Broughton himself, with the help of the hired man, to bathe them in a tub, as he says, several times a week. He claims that his wife was always present, but how he reconciles this claim with her statement that they "did not want to be washed" we do not precisely see. There were no special facilities provided for feeding them; food was carried to their cells on a plate, but there was, of course, no table on which to set the plate. They would frequently tear their clothes, or take them off, if left to themselves; and, in order to prevent this, it was his habit to keep their arms and hands tied together with strong twine sometimes in front of them and sometimes behind them. They would at times get this twine off while alone, and might have made use of it for suicidal purposes, if so inclined, to say nothing of the pain which it must have occasioned. The supervisor from the town of Naperville and a friend who accompanied him testified that on one occasion they saw Miss Schuessler taking her food lying on her stomach, with her hands tied behind her, from a plate on the dirty floor, and that afterwards she got upon her feet, and, the piece of meat between her teeth being too large for her to swallow, or even to bite, she pushed it with her mouth against the wall and the grating of the window in order to be able to masticate it. Mr. Broughton, the keeper, admitted that he saw the latter part of this performance without offering to assist her in any way.

It is superfluous to say that it was a disgrace to the county, to the State, and to the civilization of the nineteenth century. We are sorry that justice requires us to add that it has been many times duplicated in other county almshouses of this and other States.

One circumstance we must mention—namely: that the keeper's residence is detached from the building occupied by the paupers, and that, although the door of the insane department for women was kept locked by day to prevent intrusion upon them, it was unlocked at night in order to admit of getting at them in case of necessity. The other paupers were locked in their rooms; but, in the words of the keeper himself, there was nothing to prevent the hired male attendant and the workmen who slept in the poorhouse from having access to these women for immoral purposes, "if they were mean enough to do so."

After the exposure the Board of Supervisors of Du Page County adopted with only one dissenting vote a resolution declaring the management of the poorhouse to be admirable and wholly satisfactory. Whatever may have been their motives, the men and women who brought about this investigation rendered a service to humanity at great personal risk and cost, for which they merit the thanks of every friend of the insane.

It is difficult to apportion rightly the responsibility for the state of affairs of which complaint is here made. We absolve the board and its agents of any criminal intention or willful and conscious cruelty. They were simply ignorant and careless—possibly no more so than the majority of men who occupy a similar relation to the care of the insane, nor did they take any steps to inform themselves. If they had been less indifferent to the sufferings of paupers and less absorbed in building and in caring for the farm, a little thought and reflection ought to have made them conscious of their neglect. It needs no expert knowledge to teach men who have never seen an insane woman that no woman ought to be bathed by the hands of men or left exposed at night to the peril of a possible criminal assault.

It seems to us of greater consequence to point out the way in which similar abuses may be prevented in the future. Additional legislation is demanded for the care of the insane of Illinois in certain directions which we proceed briefly to indicate in the hope that your Excellency will bring this subject to the attention of the General Assembly at its next session.

AMEND THE LAWS.

For twenty years past we have vainly endeavored to secure a revision of the lunacy laws of this State, which are extremely defective. You are aware of the great difficulty of inducing the Legislature to acknowledge the demand for additional provision for the insane in State institutions and to meet it. Even when the additions all have been made to the four existing State hospitals for the insane for which the last General Assembly appropriated money, these hospitals will accommodate little more than one-half of our insane. The rest must be cared for by their families, and, if that is impossible, the county almshouses afford the only available refuge for them. Yet there is no law on our statute books to regulate the care of the insane on county farms. It is even a matter of doubt whether they can be legally committed to them or detained in them. No doubt a popular impression exists that the State Commissioners of Public Charities have power to prevent or to remedy the abuse of the insane on county farms. But they have no such power.

Until the Legislature shall see fit to lodge the requisite power in the hands of this board, or to vest it in some other agency in which it may repose greater confidence, there is no remedy except in public sentiment for any unconscious and unintentional cruelty to the insane of which the boards may in their ignorance or parsimony be guilty.

We have asked the Legislature for power simply to appoint local Boards of Visitors to the county almshouses and jails, to serve without pay, with whom we might be in correspondence and who might expose abuses when they exist or correct them by moral suasion without publicity. But this has been denied.

We have asked for power to order the transfer of insane patients not properly cared for on county farms to State hospitals for the insane without the consent of the county authorities or of the hospital superintendents, at our discretion. But this has been denied.

We have asked that the county officials before erecting buildings for the care of insane paupers shall be required to submit the plans of such buildings to us for approval. But this also has been denied.

DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

It appears to us that the Legislature ought either to provide for more efficient oversight and control of the insane on county farms or else forbid their reception and retention in county almshouses.

We respectfully call your attention to the case of Miss Babel, who is not a legal resident of the State or the United States, but who has been, we think, a public charge for about a dozen years and has cost the people of Illinois, who are not responsible for her care, between $2,000 and $3,000. Ought not provision to be made by law for the return to their own homes, in other States or lands, of all similar cases? This is done in New York and Massachusetts. The number of such cases is quite large and they are not covered by any existing legislation.

Finally, we point to a fresh illustration of the absurdity of the present mode of commitment of the insane by jury which came to our knowledge during this investigation. In the case of Mrs. Whitcomb, to which reference has been made, it appears that she had two jury trials, one week apart, that the same physician was foreman of both juries, and that the first jury declared her sane and that the second jury declared her insane. This physician was on the witness stand, and he asked to be permitted to explain so striking an anomaly, which he proceeded to do by stating that the first jury declared her sane, not because she was really sane but because her aunt was willing to take charge of her, and so save expense (although she was a recent and curable case) to the county and the State. Probably many verdicts rendered by juries in insane cases have no more substantial basis than this.

CLEVELAND NEARLY LOST HIS TEMPER.

His Lack of Love for Editor Dana Not at All Likely to Grow Less.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—[Special.]—"Mr. Grover Cleveland," says the *Sun* of today through its Albany correspondent, "makes his reëntrance into railroad politics in the Husted Rapid Transit bill."

A reporter called upon the ex-President this evening to talk to him about this statement. He did not gather from Mr. Cleveland's manner that he was particularly pleased with it. He carefully wrote out his denial of the statement and this note he handed to the reporter: "I know nothing of the Rapid Transit bill and absolutely nothing of its origin or purpose or the persons that may be in the least connected with it. I am sure I shall not be related to it in any manner. I can say to the representative of THE TRIBUNE that it will save him and other decent reporters trouble and me annoyance if they will remember that the New York *Sun* is positively incapacitated from giving any information of any of my future movements over which I have the least control."

The charge printed in the *Sun* that Mr. Cleveland was closely interested in the Rapid Transit bill and might be one of the Commissioners to be named in it caused a good deal of talk in political circles. Mr. Husted's assertion that Mr. Cleveland's name had been discussed seemed to lend color to the statement that the ex-President was only trying to get back some of his lost political power through a combination that would enable himself and friends to control the rapid transit of this city and Brooklyn. The printing of the article in the *Sun* was particularly galling to Mr. Cleveland on account of the other attacks that have been made on him in that paper. He meant every word he wrote in the above statement, and would have expressed his feelings much stronger had he dared to do so. Of course what he did write will only tend to widen the breach and give Mr. Dana new cause for criticising him.

Northern Pacific Earnings.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 5.—The Northern Pacific's statement of the approximate earnings for December shows total gross earnings of $1,612,743, an increase compared with the corresponding month of last year of $131,220. The total gross earnings for the year 1889 were $20,203,498.

HIS GREAT INTEGRITY

It Is Spoken Of by All Who Knew Judge Knickerbocker.

TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY.

Funeral Tomorrow at the Second Presbyterian Church.

MANY FRIENDS VIEW THE REMAINS.

Reminiscences of Those Who Were Associated with the Jurist.

HONORABLE CAREER IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

The late Judge Joshua C. Knickerbocker's funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. The services will be held at the Second Presbyterian Church, Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas of the People's Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. McPherson of the Second Presbyterian Church, will officiate.

The honorary pall-bearers, who will accompany the body from the church to Oakwoods Cemetery, will be:

Judge Walter Q. Gresham, George M. Pullman, J. W. Doane, ex-Judge J. B. Bradwell, Moses D. Wentworth, A. F. Seeberger, C. C. Moeller, Peter Schuttler, and Ald. Arthur Dixon.

The immediate friends of Judge Knickerbocker will be given an opportunity to view the remains at the residence of C. D. Peacock, No. 1718 Indiana avenue, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 m. Tuesday.

When Judge Knickerbocker passed away yesterday morning at 3:25 o'clock his brother, John J. Knickerbocker, C. D. Peacock, and John S. Cooper were present besides the physicians, Drs. Kewley, Ingalls, and Andrews.

At 10 o'clock the physicians held a consultation and pronounced the case hopeless unless an operation should be performed.

"A bloodclot has formed on the surface of Judge Knickerbocker's brain in one of the principal arteries," said Dr. Andrews. "Unless we can remove the clot he is bound to die."

John C. Knickerbocker and the friends of the Judge who were present held a conference and consented to an operation. Trepanning was then performed by the three physicians.

"It may restore life or it may prove fatal," said Dr. Andrews as he began the operation. "It's the last chance."

It proved fatal. The clot did not lie beneath the spot penetrated.

"By the muscular twitchings of the legs and arms we thought we could locate the section of the brain affected," said Dr. Andrews afterwards. "The usual signs, however, were misleading in this case."

After surviving the operation over an hour Judge Knickerbocker breathed his last. He was unconscious at the time. His features immediately assumed a peaceful, natural expression, which was agreeably noticeable to every one who called yesterday.

"No other death in recent years has occasioned more sorrow in Chicago than Judge Knickerbocker's. The hallway of the Calumet Club was crowded all day with visitors who came to express their respect for his memory. Learning that the body had been removed to C. D. Peacock's residence, at No. 1718 Indiana avenue, where he had lived for twelve years, the visitors called there, and throughout the day until late at night a constant stream of representative men passed by the crape which hung on the bell-knob of the residence. Among them were:

Judge Gresham, B. R. Gallup, ex-Judge Bradwell, Ald. Dixon, A. A. Sprague, S. R. Barker, Thomas Sennott, William H. Gleason, James Sheridan, Homer B. Galpin, E. F. Gorton, Charles F. Hill, numerous others, and all the employés of the Probate Court.

The claim docket of the Probate Court that was to have been called Monday and Tuesday will be continued till the next term of court. There will be no court till further announcement.

ALL MEN SPEAK OF HIS INTEGRITY.

Judge Knickerbocker's Sterling Qualities—Reminiscences of His Life.

"Although I was not on speaking terms with him for a number of years," said Lawyer James Goggin, "I liked even at that time to practice before him. For I always felt that my client was sure of fair treatment despite the personal difference between the Judge and myself. He was absolutely incorruptible. By that I mean that no motives, whether remote or direct, other than a regard for justice could influence him. Although always a Republican, his impartiality was so far recognized that he received both the Democratic and Republican nominations the last two races he ran for Probate Judge. I recall an instance which taxed his sense of judicial propriety to the utmost. A prominent Republican was a candidate for State's Attorney. During the campaign he was accused of having violated his trust as attorney for the estate of a late Collector of the Port. The violation was proved prima facie before Judge Knickerbocker and he promptly ordered the attorney's commitment to jail, notwithstanding the partisan howl that was raised."

"John Murphy, once a prominent Chicago lawyer, was before Judge Knickerbocker in behalf of a client who was pressing an illegitimate claim," said another lawyer. "Murphy made a brilliant speech. At its close Judge Knickerbocker quietly inquired: 'Murphy, why will you keep trying to humbug this court?' Murphy was dumbfounded and Judge Knickerbocker ordered the case stricken from the docket."

"Cook County was fortunate in securing and retaining the services of such a man as Probate Judge," said Thomas Hinds. "There is no other Judgeship in which a dishonest Judge can reap more profit for himself or cause more confusion in the administration of the law. Millions of property passed annually under his control. By standing in with crooked lawyers he could have made himself immensely rich. But Judge Knickerbocker was rich before he took the office and rather diminished than enlarged his estate after taking the Judgeship. He did not need the salary attached to the position, and consequently I always regarded it as particularly fortunate for the people that he accepted the personal sacrifice incident to the office."

Judge Knickerbocker was the author of a history of New York, a serious work written to supply the demand for such a publication created by Washington Irving's humorous masterpiece. A number of his decisions have also been printed and widely circulated.

Until the summer of 1888 Judge Knickerbocker had hardly traveled outside Chicago and McHenry County. But that summer he went abroad. His observations in Germany, Austria, Paris, Holland, and Great Britain supplied the press with lively interviews for months after his return.

WHEN HE FIRST CAME TO THIS CITY.

Mr. Knickerbocker's Early Legal Work in Chicago—Mr. Bradwell's Recollections.

Ex-Judge James B. Bradwell was the man with whom Joshua Knickerbocker studied law when he first came to Chicago a country boy, and in consequence Mr. Bradwell had

followed the fortunes of the jurist with great interest.

"He was always true and loyal to his friends," said Mr. Bradwell; "but, like all good men, he could hate his enemies, too."

"But some incidents, Mr. Bradwell," suggested the reporter.

"O, I can't think of any incidents. I'm too full of facts regarding his character. This is remarkable: That, coming here as a poor boy from the country, he should be elected, first Supervisor, next Alderman, then member of the Legislature, County Judge, and Probate Judge as long as he lived. And he performed his duties in all the various offices with integrity and ability, passed through all the temptations of a great city, and never had his integrity questioned at any time."

Mr. Bradwell seemed to feel every word he said, and he spoke with great earnestness.

"He was one of the most honest men I ever knew," he said, "and he was faithful to the last degree. Nothing could induce him to do a mean or dishonorable act. He watched over every estate in his court as though it were his own. It seems as though he must have done the work of two men."

"When did you first meet him?"

"He came to my office as a country boy. It was about 1859. His clothes didn't fit him any too well. The trousers were pretty short and pretty large. He said he wanted to study law. It was at the time that there were pages in the Court-House who used to notify the lawyers when their cases came up. I gave Knickerbocker my docket and told him what I wanted him to do. 'Whenever any of these cases are called,' I said, 'I want you to send a page for me.' And if I don't get there in time call for a jury and take all the time you can getting it, and if I'm not there then talk and keep talking till I do get there.'

"He listened to my instructions carefully, and when I was done I asked: 'Can you do it?'

"'I can try,' he replied.

"I let him try. All went well until a case came up before Judge Manierre. The page came for me, but it wasn't an important case and I had other business, so I let it go.

"When I did get over there I found four jurors accepted. Judge Manierre called me to the bench.

"'Who is that young fellow?' he asked.

"'His name is Knickerbocker,' I said. 'Why?'

"'He's a smart young man,' replied the Judge. 'He examined those jurors as though it were a murder case. He found out whether they knew any one for the defense or prosecution or on the bench.'

"That's the first story I remember of him. He left me about 1862, and went into business for himself. I was a Judge then, and I had issued an order that no files be taken from the court-room. One day some were missing in a case that Knickerbocker was interested in. I went to his office. They lay on the table.

"'Have you noticed that picture I have of Judge Manierre?' he asked.

"I hadn't, but I did then. When I turned around the files had vanished. When I got back to court they were there. That was before he went on the bench, of course."

HOW HE FIRST RAN FOR AN OFFICE.

Ald. Summerfield's Recollections of the Time When They Boarded Together.

Ald. John Summerfield, an old-time associate of Mr. Knickerbocker in the Council, as well as a warm personal friend, said: "About the time Mr. Knickerbocker began to practice law we were fellow boarders at Mrs. Ricord's on Randolph street, and it was there that it was first suggested to him to run for office. It was at breakfast one morning that we told him we wanted him to run for Supervisor of the First Ward, to which he replied that he was not well enough known, and that the people would not want to be represented by so awkward a man. We insisted, however, and he ran and was elected. At the close of his term as Supervisor we elected him Alderman from the same ward, where, I think, he only remained one term. Later, when he returned from the Legislature, we nominated him for County Judge, who was at that time ex-officio Probate Judge, the two courts being combined in one. Gen. Solomons, who was afterwards made Governor of Washington Territory by President Lincoln, was nominated for County Clerk on the same ticket. A People's ticket was gotten up in opposition and our whole list beaten. When the Legislature established a separate Probate Court Mr. Knickerbocker was again nominated as its Judge and elected by a handsome majority.

"Judge Knickerbocker's determination to enforce the law was well illustrated when he sent Charles H. Reid to jail for neglecting to turn over some funds belonging to the estate of Samuel Irving, once United States District Attorney, after he had been cited to do so by the court. Reid had not at that time lost caste, and it required considerable nerve in a man on the bench to imprison a man of Reid's prominence and political strength; but Judge Knickerbocker did it, and was apparently no more concerned than if he were sending a tramp to the bridewell."

AN OLD-TIME FRIEND'S TRIBUTE.

Lester B. Bond's Recollections of the Judge's Early Political Life.

"I became acquainted with Judge Knickerbocker soon after his arrival in Chicago," said Lester L. Bond of the firm of West & Bond. "We were in the Council together in the year 1865-'66, and when we went to the Legislature in 1867 occupied the same room together at the Leland House. I remember well it was Room No. 54. After we had retired we used to discuss the various bills proposed, as well as 'cuss' the promoters of some of them. Through all my association with him I never knew him to do a dishonorable act nor have even a dishonest thought. He was a most thoroughly honest and conscientious man and, as John Wentworth used to say, 'there are two kinds of honesty—conscientious honesty and legal honesty.'

"At Springfield he was considered the best-posted man on probate law in the Legislature, and I do not think his equal was to be found anywhere in the State. As a member of the bar he had given much time to probate law, and might be said to have been brought up on it.

"No, he was not a member of any church, though he had a great deal of respect for those who were, and was a firm believer in immortality. The Judge was fond of a joke. One evening in the Council Mr. Knickerbocker had tilted his chair back till his head rested on an iron railing behind him and his feet were on the desk in front. The chair slid out from under him, leaving him flat on his back with his feet still on the desk. Mayor Rice was equal to the occasion, and pounding his desk shouted, "Order, gentlemen, order. Mr. Knickerbocker has the floor." None enjoyed the joke more than its prostrate object."

FEAR OF A CONFLICT WITH THE PUEBLOS.

Canal Contractors Driven Away—The Indians Deaf to Reason.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The Pueblo Indians who forced the contractors on the Rio Grande Irrigation and Colonization company's immense canal to stop work seem determined to prevent the construction of the canal at all hazards. The Indians of five villages held a war council at Cochite Friday and agreed to drive the engineer and grading outfit from their neighborhood by force of arms. Saturday afternoon sixty warriors from the villages congregated at Cochite, each having on war-paint and being on horseback. Receiving command from one of the Governors they rode abreast to Engineer Wiggin's camp and told him to immediately suspend work or suffer the consequences. The engineers informed them that the land being graded did not belong to them, but to Amado C. Debaca. They said in reply that they had papers to show that the land was theirs, and that the white men had better cease work. Mr. Wiggins told them that if they continued in their warlike demonstrations the interference of "Uncle Sam" might be asked. At this they became more demonstrative and said they did not care for "Uncle Sam" or any one else. One Indian said in broken English: "I give you now warning of mouth; you get out of here pretty quick or there will be trouble. We are in earnest." Mr. Wiggins thought prudence the better part of valor and suspended operations. He then went over the country to Wallace Station, telegraphing particulars to Gov. Prince, and coming to Albuquerque today. The Indians are deaf to all propositions and will not listen to reason. Apart from the band of sixty who approached the camp, there were numerous squaws lined all around the hills. The grading outfit is still on the ground and fears are entertained that a conflict between them and the Indians will take place.

Up in the World.

Last summer the Queen of Italy attained the loftiest point ever reached by a European sovereign, by the ascent of the Breithorn, 13,785 feet.

DIDN'T COST HIM A CENT.

THURMAN SAYS HE NEVER SPENT A PENNY TO GET INTO THE SENATE.

In This Respect Mr. Brice Is Not Following in the Old Roman's Footsteps, for the Money Is Running Out of His Barrel by the Thousand—His Election Now Seems Assured—J. F. Duncombe, a Fort Dodge Democrat, Wants to Succeed Senator Allison.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—"I can truly say when I was chosen on two different occasions to the United States Senate my elections did not cost me a penny, not even a drink of whisky," remarked "the old Bandanna," Allen G. Thurman, in the course of an hour's chat with THE TRIBUNE correspondent today. Judge Thurman has not been near the Neil House during the Senatorial campaign. He declines to talk about local or State issues at present, and those who know him best respect his desire to remain silent on these topics. He belongs to a class of Ohio Democrats that is rapidly disappearing. There are aside from him no more of those sturdy, self-reliant men of the Ewing stripe. He does not even mingle with the visiting statesmen, although every week day finds the Judge at his law office on High street. The inclemency of the weather does not keep him from attending to the business of his clients. He walked down-town yesterday in the midst of a raging wind and rain storm, and worked several hours in collating the authorities bearing on a knotty law point. The Judge suffers a good deal from rheumatism, and does not walk without some physical discomfort. His mind and his perceptive faculties are as acute as when he led the Democratic side of the Senate of the United States. He analyzes all propositions laid before him with the cool deliberation that years ago gave him a reputation second to no one on the bench of the country.

The Judge has a son, Allen W. Thurman, a prominent lawyer here, and, unlike some great men's sons, a man of pronounced ability. Allen W. Thurman said the other day, "My father will not talk to you about State matters, but if you want to know what he thinks of corruption in high places please read this, the copy of a speech I made at Springfield some time ago, in which I voiced his sentiments, I am sure." The speech in question was delivered by Allen W. Thurman less than a year ago at the banquet of the Jefferson Club of Springfield, O., in response to the toast, "Loyal Self-Government," and in it Mr. Thurman says:

The greatest immediate danger we have to contend with in this connection is that of corruption. This corruption at the present, unfortunately, is not confined to officials, and to prescribe any specific for them I know will not eradicate the evil. Unscrupulous men have not hesitated for a moment to consider the evils which they are inflicting upon their country. In their greed they have debauched our councils, our Legislatures, our Executives, and have not even spared our judiciary. The people now look with complacency upon actions at which twenty-five years ago they would have stood aghast.

THE BLACK FLAG UNFURLED.

Mr. Brice is making hay while the political sun is shining. He has through his friend and protégé, Hysell, Speaker of the House, the absolute control of the committees of that body. All yesterday afternoon and in the dead hours of last night there was a never-ending procession of men into Mr. Brice's rooms. Many of them were members of the House, Democrats and some Republicans, too, and every one of them wanted Mr. Brice's friendly assistance and intercession with Speaker Hysell with regard to committee assignments. Tonight for the first time the Brice contingent ran up the black flag to the mast-head "No quarter for political enemies from this time forward," is Brice's motto. He sees, as does nearly everybody else, that he has the nomination well in hand, and he says, "Get into my wagon or be prepared to be run over." Brice has spent the greater part of the day in the rotundas of the Neil and American Houses wrestling with recalcitrant Democrats. The actions of the man afford strong indications of his mental characteristics. He invariably takes the party he wants to interview by the arm and firmly makes a tow into the nearest unoccupied corner. Then ensues the game of the spider and the fly, and no fly-grabbing spider ever worked with as much earnestness and avidity as Mr. Brice. He is near a Senatorship now and is well aware of the intricacies of the situation. He does not intend to lose the prize and has at this juncture everything essential to his success. The votes are coming in one and two at a time and are being tagged for Mr. Brice. He would sweep the decks if the caucus were held tonight and his vote will not decrease by the time the nomination will be made, probably Thursday or Friday of this week. It is Brice's first and last chance, and the game of practical politics is being played for all that it is worth.

MR. THOMAS DISAPPOINTED.

There will not be a bolt from the caucus nomination, at least Candidate Thomas says there won't, and he ought to know. He is much incensed at Mr. Brice, and does not know how to reconcile the actions of probably ten legislators who, in part, at least, owe their election to his (Thomas') cash contribution to their campaign funds. Mr. Thomas is just beginning to make up his mind that the business methods obtaining in the management of national banks are entirely dissimilar from political methods. He discovers now that the elements of collateral security or responsibility of debtors are entirely unknown in politics. He does not hesitate to say he contributed handsomely to defraying the expenses of a number of candidates, and expected their votes in return if they were elected. It was a cold business transaction with him, and he took few chances in the matter. Mr. Thomas says he was the pioneer of this innovation in modern politics, and that Mr. Brice's contributions were made almost on the eve of election. He claims priority of invention as well as of lien, but neither will be regarded as of binding force. Mr. Thomas will probably recoup his financial losses by a slight increase in the prices of rakes, lawn-mowers, etc. Mr. Brice is not playing to get even in the near future. His campaign has cost him thousands and thousands of dollars that cannot be traced at all. The hotels are filled with his claquers even tonight. The hayseed legislators are overcome with awe at the vastness of Brice as the mogul of the National Democratic Committee. He is understood to be promising everything a new Democratic National Administration could put in his hand. This claim is made on the assumption that Brice will manage the campaign of 1892, and such a position, coupled with a Senatorship, would give Mr. Brice more political and personal influence than any Democrat in the country. His friends say he should be sent to the Senate to checkmate Mr. Quay. It will cost Mr. Brice another big fortune to be reëlected Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He seems to be a necessity just now and has acquired a reputation as a political Coal Oil Johnny only second to that of Henry B. Payne. Payne's money went to a class, while the Brice boodle was so distributed as to do the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people.

Three Democratic members of the House are confined to their beds here, and will not be able to attend the Senatorial caucus. They are Knapp of Defiance, Lawlor of Franklin, and MacMaclain of Butler. Knapp and Lawlor are dangerously ill with pneumonia. MacMaclain is also in a precarious condition. This fact may delay the call of the Democratic caucus which is expected next Thursday night.

THEY ARE ALL PLAYING POKER.

Democratic Legislators Win from Brice's Friends Right Along.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 5.—[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.]—Columbus is not only the present political Mecca of the State—it is the financial center as well. There is plenty of money here, and there is at least one blessing to be recorded of Brice's candidacy, and that is that he has set in circulation a vast number of good American dollars that have been lying dormant in Wall street since the consummation of the parallel scheme. People seem to be teeming in wealth—that is, the Democratic politicians. Especially is this the case with the Democratic members, and most especially with those Democratic members who are on the Brice list. Some of them make no effort to conceal their sudden acquisition of wealth. Others appear more discreet, but are not successful in creating the impression that they have not been tampered with by the Lima Senatorial syndicate. The sportively-inclined Legislators who will vote for Brice have already become tender meat for the Columbus carrions—technically called gamblers—and poker and other games of chance are in full blast. The "limit" has been raised.

One member, who comes back for the second time, had his family sent here last winter. They remained in Columbus three months and fifteen days. He received $600 salary, no more; I can testify that the salary was all the members received last winter. Out of the $600 he saved $450, and howled to a few friends because he could not save more. This winter he has taken quarters at a real hotel, eats three real meals a day, and sports a real silk hat, something he would not dare do and mingle among his Democratic constituents. He has become "one of the boys," and is nightly seen in various resorts, keeping his end up with the best of them. When the Senatorial campaign opened this man announced himself for Larry Neal; now he is for Brice. There are several other members who are now playing poker for the fun of the thing. Money is no object with them. Poker vultures have concentrated their forces and all that is necessary to win a nice stake is to admit one of those Democratic lambs of the Brice persuasion into the room. There are indications that several good, stiff poker games will be kept up all winter, and if this sort of thing keeps up as it has started the historic "poker Legislature" will be outdone.

"Boodle, dear boodle, sweet boodle," is the song that is on everybody's lips today and tonight. There seems to be a land-office business going on up-stairs at the Neil House, and there is a stream of persons running up and down stairs nearly all the time. The hustlers for the millionaires are lively and are earning their salary. The reckless manner in which the incoming members are rushed through the lobby and into the Brice lair is done regardless of corns, ingrowing nails, and well-developed bunions.

AFTER SENATOR ALLISON'S SEAT.

John F. Duncombe of Fort Dodge Announces Himself a Candidate.

WATERLOO, Ia., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The latest development in the Iowa Senatorial question is the announcement that J. F. Duncombe of Fort Dodge will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination. This report does not come with the absolute indorsement of Mr. Duncombe, but he says that he will be around when the Legislature elects a successor to Senator Allison. His friends are enthusiastic in his support, while others, who claim to be in the ring, are endeavoring to keep Mr. Duncombe in the background, as they are fearful that his coming out as a candidate may tend to spoil their scheme. The Democratic plan evidently is to try with the aid of the independent newspapers to create a belief that Senator Allison is not the choice of the farmers of the State. They hope by this means to work upon a few of the Republican members of the Legislature so that they will support some independent Republican for the place and then the candidacy of some such person, will be announced and the Democratic members of the Legislature are expected to join in the procession and support him. Gov. Boies has been suggested as a possible candidate, but the fact that his election would leave a Republican in the Governor's chair has put an end to talk of him, and since Gov. Larrabee has said that he is not a candidate the independent newspapers which were so industriously grooming him are apparently fighting in the dark. If Mr. Duncombe comes into the field now he will, beyond question, get the Democratic support unless some Republican can be found who can draw support from the Republican side of the house against Allison. In case such a man could be found it is highly improbable that he could get the solid Democratic support, and his candidacy would therefore only prolong the fight.

No one in Iowa has ever seriously doubted that Senator Allison would succeed himself. However, the Democratic and so-called Independent papers of the State have tried to make it appear that he would meet with serious opposition. They have quoted Senator Hanchett of the Bremer-Butler district as being opposed to him and have claimed that Senator Finn of Taylor County would not be averse to taking the position himself. They also attempted to push Gov. Larrabee until he publicly stated that he was not a candidate and that he had no doubt of Senator Allison's reëlection. Senator Allison's friends count on his receiving the entire straight-out Republican vote of both Senate and House, and in addition he will unquestionably receive the vote of Senator Hanchett and of one of the members elected to the House as an Independent, who is classed with the Democrats, but gave his personal assurance before election that if elected he should support Allison. This is a fair outline of the field as it now appears.

Though the next General Assembly, which convenes Jan. 13, will not be as jug-handled as usual, at least in the House, yet there appears to be little more than the usual interest awakened. None of the members have reached Des Moines as yet, though they will grow thick there the coming week. Gov. Boies returned yesterday from a short visit to Des Moines. He said that to his knowledge no plans have been considered by the Democrats looking toward the organization of the House. He did not believe, however, that there would be any great delay in the organization. The Democrats, he said, were not disposed to be unreasonable, and he had no reason to believe the Republicans would be so. He hoped that the House would be organized, and the inaugural ceremonies completed within a week after the convening of the General Assembly. He said that he did not desire any unusual display on inauguration day, and had thus expressed himself to Gov. Larrabee.

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Candidates for Governor Are Not Scarce—Senator Quay's Choice.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Last Friday there happened into Pittsburg, ostensibly on private business, a number of Republican leaders. Among them were Secretary of the Commonwealth Charles W. Stone of Warren and Thomas W. Phillips of Newcastle, who are candidates for Governor; ex-State Senator J. W. Lee of Franklin and ex-State Senator Lewis Emery Jr. of Bradford. It turns out now that they had a conference upon matters bearing on the approaching canvass for the Republican nomination for Governor. All the gentlemen named are from that large and influential part of Pennsylvania known as the oil country and all are against the Standard Oil company. It is admitted that State Senator George W. Delamater of Meadville is United States Senator Quay's choice for the nomination. Mr. Delamater was sent to the Senate as an anti-Standard Oil man, but has been found opposing every measure unfriendly to the monopoly. There is no section of the State where Republicans are of such independent proclivities as in the oil country, and they are now gunning for Mr. Delamater. At this distance from the convention it appears that he is away ahead of the other candidates. It is proposed, therefore, to array the field against him, and swing the delegates to that one of his opponents who develops the greatest strength. To this end the Phillips and Stone people conferred.

C. L. Magee, the Allegheny County leader, has declared in favor of Mayor E. A. Montooth of Pittsburg for Governor, with Adjutant General D. H. Hastings of Bellefonte as second choice. The candidacy of Congressman Osborne of Wilkesbarre for the nomination is said to be in Hastings' interest also.

Ex-Senator Lee declares that if the leaders force Delamater's nomination there will be an independent ticket. Among Democrats there is a decided sentiment in favor of ex-Gov. Robert Pattison.

In Favor of White Supremacy.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The Democratic politicians and papers have roundly denounced the Hon. R. T. Kolb, State Agricultural Commissioner, who is a candidate for Governor, and the other delegates from the State Farmers' Alliance to the National Convention, which recently met in St. Louis and adopted a platform of confederation with the Knights of Labor. The delegates, in a card to the public today, say: "We declare that, as delegates elected at Auburn, we are Democrats and would not countenance any measure looking to any independent political action. We understand the situation in Alabama and are unqualifiedly in favor of white supremacy and, while we grant liberty of thought and speech to all, we believe in unity of action and condemn most heartily any one bolting a nominee of the Democratic party.

STRANGE TRANSACTION IN BONDS.

A Peculiar Case Just Comes to Light in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 5.—A strange transaction in bonds occurred in Kansas City, Kas., some months ago that has just come to light. Eighteen months ago there were stolen from M. B. Abell, a bond broker, $5,000 of Wyandotte County, Kansas, road improvement bonds. Mr. Abell reported his loss to the County Commissioners, who, without authority of the court, issued duplicates of the stolen bonds. One of these latter was presented for payment yesterday and the County Treasurer refused to honor it. The original bonds have never been recovered. The matter will be settled in the courts.

KILLING THE CHILDREN.

FRANKFORT COUNCILMEN ORDER THE SALE OF CIGARETTES STOPPED.

The Habit of Smoking Them Has Become So Prevalent in the Kentucky Town That the Lads' Parents and Citizens Generally Are Determined to Crush Out the Evil Before It Becomes Too Far-Reaching in Its Death-Dealing Power.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The City Council of Frankfort last Thursday passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of cigarettes. The measure passed with but one dissenting vote, and it is therefore considered certain that the Mayor will approve it. He is given until Jan. 14 to signify his intentions.

Frankfort is the Capital of the State, has about 11,000 people, and is a characteristic Kentucky city.

Nine members compose the Council. They are S. P. Smith, President; T. P. Williams, R. Tobin, Michael Buckley, John E. Miles, Lewis Mangan, B. C. Milam, James Wakefield, and D. L. Haly. They are all prominent business-men and they make up what is known as a "Reform Council," from the reason that Messrs. Smith, Haly, Buckley, Williams, and Milam were elected by the citizens to take the place of a clique that had run things the way they wanted to in the old Council. These five men were opposed by the other four Councilmen and the Mayor, Mr. E. H. Taylor, and the road they have had to travel at times has not been as smooth as it might be. By hard work, however, they have inaugurated several new reforms, and their labor has been heartily applauded by the people.

The measure to suppress the sale of cigarettes was born in the brain of Mr. Mangan, who, by the way, was a member of the old Council. The aroma of reform which hung about the new Councilmen when they commenced their duties, it will be therefore observed, has had its good influence on the old ones.

It was proposed when the matter was first brought up that a license fee of $1,000 be imposed on those selling cigarettes, but inasmuch as the Supreme Court of Kentucky would deem such a fee a trifle excessive the question was not further discussed.

A WAY TO STOP THE SALE.

Mr. Mangan then looked into matters further, and he found that the city charter was so constructed that an ordinance could be passed stopping the sale of cigarettes entirely.

In discussing the reasons for his crusade against the cigarette Mr. Mangan says that he believes the sale of it should be stopped in the interest of public health. He says he observed that every boy in the town was smoking them. It made no difference to them whether they got a fresh one or picked one from the gutter that was half-consumed. Mr. Mangan also has a boy that smokes cigarettes, and he thinks that the habit is injuring the lad. He is further convinced that tobacco in its vilest form is found in cigarettes, and he is equally certain that they have some narcotic quality that cigars do not possess, whether it be opium or something equally as bad. He has taken the trouble to look into matters carefully, and he has observed that children who smoke are less bright and less healthy than those who don't. He had consulted with various physicians of the city and they were all of the opinion that cigarettes were injuring the constitutions of the rising generation.

Mr. Mangan further thinks that even if the ordinance receives a veto from the Mayor (and that he considers almost out of the question) it will be passed over his signature, so determined are the members of the Council to stamp out the evil. The whole city is at the Council's back in the move and they insist that the measure go through as it was originally shaped.

"The matter," said Mr. Mangan in conversation, "may receive some attention from the Legislature this winter. Other cities are already talking of doing just as we have done. Louisville people applaud our course, and I wouldn't be surprised to see the Council of that city pass an ordinance similar to ours. The Legislatures of Alabama and Georgia have prohibited the sale of cigarettes, and with the agitation we have given the matter here some one is sure to bring the thing up before our legislative body."

Messrs. Smith, Milam, and Haly are also deeply interested in the cigarette question, and they sincerely hope that the Mayor will attach his signature to the ordinance as passed.

THE CHILDREN ARE BEING RUINED.

"Whatever may be said about the effect of tobacco on adults," said Mr. Milam, "there is no doubt but that it is injurious to children. Children don't smoke cigars or pipes because they are too likely to be caught at it. A cigarette is more suited to their size. The only way to stop children from smoking them is to stop the sale. I know of one boy who smokes cigarettes all the time and I am certain that they are impairing his mental faculties."

The other members of the Council have about the same views on the question.

Dr. J. L. Price, a physician of Frankfort, most emphatically approves the ordinance. "My observation of the effects of cigarette smoking," he said, "has been in the cases of young men. Among them, and old ones as well, I have found palpitation of the heart and many other functional disorders. The great trouble with cigarette smokers is that they inhale the smoke. They thus receive into their systems acids and gases which are generated in the process of combustion. That these are injurious cannot be denied. They injure adults, and they must certainly injure children to a greater extent."

An authority on the subject of the use of cigarettes says that cigarette smoking has increased greatly within the last year. He claims that it is injurious to every one, but that it most seriously affects young men and boys. It produces facial neuralgia, insomnia, nervous dyspepsia, and sciatica. A French physician says this same authority made an examination of thirty-eight boys who used tobacco. Their ages ranged from 9 to 15 years. A marked disturbance was found in the circulation of the blood in twenty-two of them and the pulse was intermittent in thirteen of these. An analysis of the blood showed a decrease in the red globules in eight. Twelve suffered from nosebleed; ten had insomnia and nightmare; four had ulcerated mouths, and one contracted consumption. Eleven of these boys were induced to quit smoking, and in less than six months they were fully restored to health.

The Frankfort tobacco dealers have discontinued the sale of cigarettes, although the ordinance has not yet become a law.

TALK OF A CIGARETTE TRUST.

Probability That One May Eventually Be Formed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Will there be a cigarette trust? Not just yet, although efforts are being made in that direction. For two or three months past outsiders, promoters, and others have been trying to convince the members of the five largest houses manufacturing cigarettes that the entire business could be safely merged into one gigantic company with the result of a large saving in the cost of manufacture and an increase in the price to jobbers and perhaps to the retailers as well. The firms which have been approached on the subject are W. D. Duke, Sons & Co. of this city and Durham, N. C.; Allen & Ginter of Richmond, Va.; the Kenney Tobacco company of New York; W. S. Kimball of Rochester, N. Y.; and Goodwin & Co. of this city. These factories make about 95 per cent of all the cigarettes in the United States, the annual output being about 2,200,000,000.

There was a partial understanding a few weeks ago that the five big firms should sell out to a syndicate which represented a good deal of English capital, and as a step in advance the American Tobacco company was granted a special charter for a term of fifty years by the Virginia Legislature. Somebody discovered that the trust might remove a big factory from Richmond. The Legislature thereupon repealed the charter. In the meantime the firm of Allen & Ginter gave an option to the syndicate for a sum supposed to be $5,000,000. With this deal as a club to wield over the manufacturers there is no doubt that the four other factories will be brought into the combination and a company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $25,000,000, will be the result. When the entire enterprise is floated the price of cigarettes will go way up.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

A Miserly Newark Man Disinherits His Wife and Daughter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Twenty years ago Thomas Chapman left Seneca Falls with a wife and baby and $65,000 in cash. He bought a house on Orange street, Newark. His estate is now valued at $150,000. He died a week ago and his will is in the hands of B. L. Crane, a real estate broker, who is named as executor. The will is dated August, 1889, and by it Chapman virtually disinherits his wife and daughter, leaving all his property to a niece, Miss Clark of this city. It is stated that for years past Chapman has virtually compelled his wife and daughter to live on the cheapest meat and vegetables that could be found in Center market, where he went every day with his market basket up to the time of his last illness. He never allowed coal to be burned, except in one stove, winter or summer, and then only for cooking purposes. The coal was kept in a vault in the cellar, and he did not permit his family to have a key.

A Strange Disease in Arlington.

Physicians in Arlington, N. J., and several in this city are puzzled over a mysterious disease that afflicts Henry Borst of Elm street, Arlington. He complained a few weeks ago of peculiar pains in his head. At the same time he noticed that the flesh on his breast and limbs assumed a strange color, at first appearing in faint blotches. The pains in his head ceased in a few days, but his sufferings continued. He was troubled with gastritis, and the skin on several portions of his body became tender and began after a time to look like that of a fish. Consultation after consultation was held and the doctors all agreed that the disease was one they had never heard of. Neighbors of Borst shun the house as they would that of a leper.

Accused of Drinking Beer.

Peter Lihou is the proprietor of an art gallery in this city and resides at Rockaway Beach, where he owns several handsome cottages. Deacon Charles Crabbe is a wealthy builder of Rockaway Beach and a shining light in the First Congregational Church. Mr. Lihou is suing the deacon for $10,000 damages for libel and slander because the deacon accused Mr. and Mrs. Lihou before a meeting of the church society last July of having beer sent to their house at Rockaway Beach, the statement causing the society to reject by a tie vote the application of Mr. Lihou and his wife for membership in the church.

Max O'Rell Arrives.

M. Paul Blouett, better known under his nom de plume of "Max O'Rell," arrived in this city today from Liverpool and took up his quarters at the Everett House. "Max O'Rell" has been familiar to the reading public since the time when his book on "John Bull and His Island" was published. Some two years ago he was in this country, when his book on "Brother Jonathan" was issued. He is here this time for the purpose of giving a course of lectures throughout the country, beginning next week in Boston. The subjects of these lectures will be generally the various types of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Wanted Them to Live on Mutton Stew.

Eleven unsophisticated German emigrants, who, in company of eighty-nine fellow-laborers, left for Cuba to work on L. Casanova's sugar plantation in Cienfuegos, near Havana, Nov. 7, have just returned to tell the usual story of disappointment, privation, and false representations made to them by their employers. They were to have received $19 a month and board, but the food given consisted of a cup of coffee and two crackers for breakfast and a bowl of mutton stew at the other two meals. The men finally escaped and came back to New York.

Mr. Platt's Interesting Trip.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt today rounded up a ten days' trip which took in the influenza in New York, the French opera in New Orleans, the Belle Meade stock farm in Tennessee, and Tennessee Coal & Iron, all the way round. He left here the day after Christmas with Mrs. Platt in their private car and was joined at Cincinnati by Gen. Alger, Mrs. Alger, and their son and daughter. Mrs. J. S. Clarkson, wife of the Assistant Postmaster General, was also of the party. Gen. Alger and his family were dropped on their way back at Cincinnati.

A Chinese Doctor on the Anxious Seat.

There is one doctor in New York who is anxious about the decision of the Chicago health authorities on the right of Chinese physicians to practice medicine. This is Dr. Sue, a Chinaman who came here from San Francisco a few days ago. He is a bright looking man, and claims to have a diploma from a Chinese medical college. The health authorities have taken no action against him yet, but may do so if the Chicago authorities maintain their present position.

Fire on Board a Steamer.

The steamer Westmeath, which has arrived from Soerabaya, Java, reports that a few days after leaving that port a fire was discovered among the cargo, which for a long time baffled the efforts of the crew. After a hard fight, however, it was put out, and Oct. 26 the Westmeath put into the port of Colombo, Ceylon, where all the damaged cargo was removed and the necessary repairs made.

Forty Years in One Pulpit.

The Rev. John D. Wells completed his forty years' pastorate of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, today. Many clergymen tendered their congratulations to the white-headed clergyman and wished him many further years of usefulness in the pulpit.

Hawley Chapman Said to Be Insane.

Hawley Chapman, the actor who played Capt. Absolute with Joseph Jefferson in "The Rivals," is said to have been placed in a private insane asylum.

LOOKS FAVORABLE TO THE REPUBLIC.

Opponents of the Provisional Government of Brazil Fall Into Line.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Mr. Charles R. Flint has received the following from one of his Rio correspondents under date of Dec. 11:

"The Provisional Government will probably pull through all right, although there have been some signs during the ten days of the old Conservative and Liberal leaders uniting, and there was quite a strong opposition developing in the press, but this has all changed in the last forty-eight hours. The *Journal do Commercio* and the *Gazetta do Noticias* have changed about and are supporting the Provisional Government. They were demanding the immediate convoking of the Constitutional Assembly, but now they say that the Provisional Government is right in first effecting many needed reforms before calling the constituents. The little game of the Conservatives was to force the calling of the constituents, get themselves elected and thus get control of things, but Dantas, the President of the Bank of Brazil, has gone over to the Republicans, along with Antonio Prado of Sao Paulo, and this defection weakens the Conservatives. The Republicans are clever politicians. Dantas' going over to their side makes the Bank of Brazil the financial institution of the country."

NEGOTIATING FOR THE WATCH FACTORY

Mr. Rood of Springfield, Mass., May Purchase the Plant at Aurora, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Charles D. Rood of this city is negotiating for the purchase of the Aurora Watch company, at Aurora, Ill., and while the transaction has not yet been completed, there is a bright prospect that the company will pass into Mr. Rood's hands. The plant now belongs to a local company organized for the purpose of carrying on the business, but has not been successful of late. Accordingly they opened negotiations with Mr. Rood and he visited Aurora a short time ago to look over the property. The people there are anxious that Mr. Rood should take the factory, believing that under good management it would become profitable. About $466,000 has been put into the plant and its product consists of women's fine watches, as well as those of 18 size, which resemble those made at the Hampden Watch Works in this city. About 300 hands are employed, and the product is 150 watches a day when the plant is running on full time. If Mr. Rood completes this transaction he will be the principal owner, but will have associated with him a few residents of Aurora. He, however, states that if he buys the property it will be absolutely without condition as to the location or running of the plant.

A Painter Stricken Dumb.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Yesterday Owen Edmunds, a painter, went to view the scene of the explosion at Hughes' sawmill. He suddenly was stricken dumb, and is still unable to utter a sound. The theory advanced by the physicians is that his efforts to appear unconcerned caused a paralysis of the vocal organs.

BILLS AT THE NEW YORK THEATERS.

The Event of the Week Will Be the Production of "The Gondoliers."

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The event of the week on the New York stage will be the first production in America of "The Gondoliers" at the Park Theater Tuesday evening. All the members of the company came over on the Fulda, which arrived yesterday. Although the company played two weeks on the other side under the direction of the London company there seems to be some doubt about success here. None of the singers has assumed enough prominence to have made a reputation that preceded him to America. The only American in the company is Miss Esther Pallister, who is said to possess a beautiful soprano voice. The young lady is said to have sung in grand opera in Paris and in "The Gondoliers" she will make her first bow in comic opera. The comedians of the company are George Temple, who plays the part of the Duke of Plazotoro, and J. A. Muir, who is the Don Alhambra. Arthur Marcel will be Luiz; Richard Clarke, the tenor, Marco Palmieri; Ducan Barrington, Giuseppe Palmieri; Miss Kate Talby, the Duchess of Plazotoro; Miss Agnes McFarland, Casilda; Miss Pallister, Gianetta; Miss Mary Duggan, Tessa; Miss Walls, Fiametta; Miss Seger, Vittoria; Miss Syne, Giulia; and Miss Rochefort, Inez. If they make a success the surprise will be a pleasant one.

Wagner and Cornelius are to have the Metropolitan to themselves during the current week. Monday evening "Lohengrin" is to be repeated; Wednesday night "The Barber of Bagdad" will be given; Friday, "Tristan and Isolde" is to have its first performance this season, and at the matinée Saturday "The Barber" will have another hearing. In "Tristan" of course Herr Vogel will be Tristan and Frau Lehmann-Kalisch will be Isolde.

"The Brigands" will be heard once more on the Casino stage tomorrow night as a rather welcome relief to the immensely successful but prolonged "Erminie." The return of Lillian Russell, Isabelle Urquhart, Fanny Rice, Fred Solomon, R. F. Carroll, Anna O'Keefe, and the others must be accounted an event of some éclat. Later there will be a revival of "The Grand Duchess," which is old but always good.

Mr. Mansfield's portrayal of Richard III. has made a strong and favorable impression during the last three weeks upon artistic and cultivated minds. Even more than the faultless and beautiful setting of the play has the acting of the principal character excited the admiration of people qualified by taste and experience to judge fairly.

"As You Like It" has entered upon a long run at Daly's, and Miss Rehan's delightful Rosalind has been accepted, as was expected, as a wholly satisfactory embodiment of one of the loveliest of Shakspeare's women. The fifth subscription performance will be given next Tuesday night, when "The Railroad of Love" will be revived, and Mr. Drew will once again pretend to look at the pictures in Mrs. Osprey's album.

This will be the fourth and finishing week of Marie Wainwright's presentation of "Twelfth Night" at the Fifth Avenue. It was her first venture as a lone star, and she has succeeded in so firmly fixing her success here that we may confidently look for a series of legitimate productions at her hands. It is not easy to recall any similar triumph in Shakspearean comedy since Terry quitted us.

Next week there will be on view another and still younger American player—Cora Edsall—a novice in training under J. M. Hill's direction. She is handsome, it is known, and she has talent of some sort, else Mr. Hill would hardly stand sponsor for her. To add to the novelty of her début she will appear in a new play by Henry Guy Carleton.

CONGRESS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Some Definite Action May Be Expected Soon—Getting Ready for Business.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The Chicago World's Fair Committee will have a meeting tomorrow morning. The main business will be to map out the memorial which will be laid before the Senate Committee Wednesday as a supplement to the oral presentation of the case, which is to be made by Mr. Bryan. It is desired to have a comprehensive summary of the advantages of Chicago made out, which can be put before the members of the committee and Congressmen generally in a printed form and kept for reference. The New York memorial has been prepared mainly by ex-Mayor Hewitt, and the Gothamites place much reliance on it as a means of Congressional persuasion. The Chicago Legislative Committee will also probably have a meeting before Wednesday. On the committee are Senators Farwell and Cullom and Representatives Adams and Springer. They are in a position to feel the temper of both Houses, to advise as to the best course to be followed. While the Senate committee has the start and will seek to take the initiative in legislation, there is no reason why the House should be behind if the subject is left with the Foreign Affairs Committee. The instructions from Speaker Reed tonight are to the effect that the jurisdiction had better remain there, for the present at least. The Committee on Rules will have a meeting in the morning, but it is not likely to take up any resolution for a special World's Fair Committee, because the Speaker has more pressing business to lay before it. Tuesday Chairman Hitt will call the Foreign Affairs Committee together for organization, and the Adams bill will be a good subject for it to start in on. The St. Louis delegation is to arrive tomorrow. The St. Louis people hardly know what they want, but as Senator Vest is opposed to the Government making a special appropriation they will probably try to make out that they have plenty of money of their own. It is assumed that the Chicago bill, which declares that the General Government shall not be drawn into any obligation for the Fair, represents the position of Chicago people. The Washingtonians who expect the Government to foot the whole bill are talking dismally about there not being time to prepare for the Fair and so on. All of which means that they want to make Congress believe that unless the National Capital be specified as the location and the whole matter be turned over to the General Government to manage there really won't be time. It is a fact, however, that delay will hurt the prospects for favorable legislation.

NOTABLE WEDDING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Widow of Count de Noue Married to the Baron d'Este.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 5.—Last night at 6 o'clock the names of Baron d'Este, Baroness d'Este, and Miss de Noue appeared on the St. James' Hotel register. The Baron had come to Baltimore for the purpose of being married here, but he changed his mind and slipped over to Philadelphia yesterday morning, was married by Archbishop Ryan, and was back in Baltimore that night. The lady whom the Baron married was the widow of the late Count de Noue of Paris. She has three children—two sons, both of whom are officers in the French army, and one daughter, Mlle. de Noue, who is now with her mother at the St. James.

The present Baroness d'Este was, before her first marriage, Miss Elizabeth Brown Harney of St. Louis. She is the daughter of the late General of the United States Army who died in Florida a year ago. She was educated in Paris. Last summer while at the Paris Exposition she met the Baron d'Este.

At first it was agreed that they should be married in Baltimore, but on their arrival in this city Friday it was found that Archbishop Ryan, whom Mrs. de Noue had known since she left school, lived in Philadelphia, and so, after telegraphing him that they would come to that city yesterday morning, they departed hence. They were met by the Archbishop at the depot and were there quietly united, returning immediately to Baltimore.

The Baron Beresford Alfred d'Este is of an old and historic family, being descended from one of the noblest families in Italy. His grandfather was one of the household of King Charles X. of France in 1830. He is also related to Queen Victoria and to the royal family of Austria. He expects to remain in Baltimore a few days and will then go to St. Louis to attend to some property of the Countess'.

FIRE IN A CROWDED HOSPITAL.

Patients Saved from Roasting, but Many May Die from Exposure.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 5.—Fire broke out in Fannie Paddock Hospital this afternoon, crowded with patients. They were carried out into the snow and saved. It is thought the sudden change and excitement will be fatal to a number. The fire was extinguished.

Sorghum in Kansas.

Kansas manufactured 1,293,275 pounds of sorghum sugar in 1889. The figures look well, but even with State aid the industry has not been made profitable.

AN EMPRESS SUFFERING.

KAISER WILHELM'S MOTHER HAS A BAD CASE OF INFLUENZA.

Her Condition Last Night Changed Suddenly for the Worse—Princess Bismarck Also Suffering from the Same Disease—The Epidemic Still Raging, with No Signs of Abating, in All Parts of Europe and America.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—This evening the condition of the Dowager Empress Augusta, who is suffering from influenza, changed suddenly for the worse. Emperor William, on returning last evening from a shooting expedition to Traschenberg, drove direct to the palace and saw his mother's body physician. At noon today the Emperor and Empress called to inquire about the Dowager Empress' condition.

Princess Bismarck is seriously ill with "la grippe." Many deaths are reported.

The influenza is spreading in the provinces. Business is partially suspended, and in many places the schoolhouses have been converted into hospitals. Herr Patow, formerly Minister of Finance, has died from inflammation of the lungs.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Marquis of Salisbury, who has been sick with influenza, is making favorable progress toward recovery. There are many cases of influenza in the hospital here, but there are no signs of a rapid spread of the epidemic. At Colchester the troops are largely affected.

The United States steamship Enterprise has arrived at Plymouth. The majority of the officers and crew have influenza. Six of the crew have been sent to the Naval Hospital.

Three members of Parliament are suffering from influenza. A large number of clerks in warehouses here are on the sick list. There has been a serious outbreak of the disease in Lincolnshire. Most of the victims are children. The registrar has decided not to issue official statistics of the epidemic at present.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Influenza has taken possession of Jessie Bond and Geraldine Ulmer at the Savoy. Both are ill, the former so seriously that she had to retire. Miss Cole is understudying her.

VIENNA, Jan. 5.—Many of the friendly societies here are suspending or curtailing payments, in consequence of the heavy calls made upon them by victims of the influenza.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—There were 427 deaths in this city yesterday.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—The young King is ailing. The infant is abed, suffering from influenza.

INFLUENZA'S WORK IN NEW YORK.

Another Case of Suicide Attributed to the Epidemic.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The number of deaths reported at the Health Department up to noon today was 207. This is a slight falling off from the record of the previous day, but it is nevertheless an uncommonly large death rate. No names of especial prominence in the community were added to the death list caused by the "grippe" or its insidious followers, but there was another attempt at suicide caused by it, several more deaths definitely traced to it, an overcrowding of work at the morgue in consequence of the extraordinarily heavy death rate, a continuance of the epidemic's spread in the Police and Fire Departments, and the addition of several well-known names to the roster of sufferers from the prevailing malady.

Dr. John Paxton, the well-known pastor of the West Presbyterian Church in Forty-second street, is down with the grippe.

FATAL CASES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Influenza Rapidly Spreading in That State.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The grip is spreading rapidly and several fatal cases are reported. Henry D. Winkler, a well-known banker connected with the Kanawha Valley Bank, died last night from influenza. R. E. Horner, editor of the *Sentinel*, published here, is down with the disease, and his physician says he cannot recover. Chief of Police Dils has been confined to his room several days. Two hundred cases are reported at Wheeling. At Charleston several newspaper men have it. At Fairmount Jeff S. McKinney, aged 80, was seized with it and died in a few hours. He was the oldest Mason in the State. At Cadiz, on the Ohio side, Charles Lynch, a young druggist, died with influenza after a day's illness.

HAD BEEN ILL WITH "LA GRIPPE."

Two Persons Die of Heart-Disease Superinduced by Influenza.

George H. Brainard, senior of the Brainard Paint company, died suddenly yesterday morning at the Hotel Dearborn. Saturday morning he was taken ill with what Dr. Hammond, the resident physician at the Leland, took to be the prevalent influenza or "la grippe." He went to bed and at night felt much better. In the morning he rose to dress himself and was heard moving about in his room. Before he had finished dressing he was attacked by severe pains and rang for a bell-boy to go for the doctor. He dropped upon the bed, grew rapidly worse, and died before the physician arrived. It is supposed he died from heart-disease.

Mr. Brainard was a bachelor about 40 years old. He formerly lived in Cleveland and a suburb of Cleveland called Newburg. His mother and brothers now live in Cleveland. The body will be sent to Cleveland this morning.

Louis La Berge, a saloonkeeper at No. 151 West Madison street, died suddenly yesterday morning from heart failure brought on by a severe attack of influenza. He had been suffering from "la grippe" for a few days, but had not been confined to his bed. He got up as usual yesterday morning, and was sitting talking to his wife when he sneezed twice and fell to the floor dead. He had been a sufferer from heart disease, and the complaint is supposed to have been aggravated by the influenza.

STILL THE DISEASE SPREADS.

Several Cases at Carthage, Ill., Burlington, Ia., and Other Points.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Two well-defined cases of "la grippe" are reported from La Harpe, in this county. Both patients have recently returned from a trip East. One or two cases of influenza are thought to exist elsewhere in the county.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The influenza is rapidly spreading in this city, there being from forty to fifty cases now under treatment, among them four prominent physicians.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—George Rumer, a driver for T. Kriz & Co., today effectually checked the premonitory symptoms of influenza. He sent a pistol ball through his head and died half an hour later. He was 40 years of age and unmarried. His body is at the morgue.

Memorial Services for Diphtheria Victims.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—There was a grand union memorial service held today at Illiopolis in memory of those who died with the diphtheria during the recent scourge there and who could not have a public funeral at the time of their death on account of the epidemic. The Rev. Robert Clark preached the memorial sermon at the M. E. Church, where there were seven deaths in the Sunday-school from diphtheria. The scourge is over, and "la grippe" is affecting quite a number. No deaths are reported up to date.

MACKEY'S MEN WILL GO TO WORK TODAY.

A Settlement of All the Difficulties Finally Effected.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—A committee representing the strikers on the various lines of the Mackey system held a long conference with Mr. Mackey tonight which resulted in a settlement of all their difficulties. The conference was concluded shortly after 11 o'clock, when a satisfactory agreement was signed by both parties, and the men will return to work tomorrow morning. Neither the railroad officials nor the employés will say on what basis the adjustment of the differences was settled. What appears to be the most reliable report regarding the matter is that it was agreed that Mr. Hurd would continue in the office of Master of Transportation until a stated period, which would give him sufficient time in which to straighten up the business of the office, when he would be succeeded by some one else, and until his successor was appointed Mr. Mackey should have personal control of the men in regard to employing or discharging. The strikers at all points on the system were notified tonight to resume work.

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...WORK IN NEW YORK.

...Suicide Attributed to the Epidemic.

...n. 5.—[Special.]—The num... ...orted at the Health Depart... ...today was 207. This is a ...f from the record of the ...it is nevertheless an un... ...death rate. No names of ...ce in the community were ...n list caused by the "grippe," ...followers, but there was ...at suicide caused by it, sev... ...definitely traced to it, an ...work at the morgue in con... ...extraordinarily heavy death ...ce of the epidemic's spread ...Fire Departments, and the ...al well-known names to the ...s from the prevailing mal...

...n, the well-known pastor of ...terian Church in Forty-sec... ...wn with the grippe.

...ES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

...Rapidly Spreading in That State.

...W. Va., Jan. 5.—[Special.]— ...reading rapidly and several ...eported. Henry D. Winkler, ...banker connected with the ...y Bank, died last night from ... Horner, editor of the *Senti...* ...re, is down with the disease, ...an says he cannot recover. ...Dils has been confined to his ...ys. Two hundred cases are ...eding. At Charleston several ...have it. At Fairmount John ...ged 80, was seized with it and ...hours. He was the oldest ...tate. At Cadiz, on the Ohio ...ynch, a young druggist, died ...fter a day's illness.

...L WITH "LA GRIPPE."

...le of Heart-Disease Super...ced by Influenza.

...rainard, senior of the Brain... ...pany, died suddenly yester... ...the Hotel Dearborn. Satur... ...was taken ill with what Dr. ...resident physician at the Le... ...the prevalent influenza or ...e went to bed and at night ...r. In the morning he rose to ...nd was heard moving about ...efore he had finished dress... ...acked by severe pains and ...boy to go for the doctor. He ...he bed, grew rapidly worse, ...the physician arrived. It is ...d from heart disease.

...was a bachelor about 40 years ...rly lived in Cleveland and a ...eland called Newburg. His ...others now live in Cleveland. ...l be sent to Cleveland this

...ge, a saloonkeeper at No. 151 ...street, died suddenly yester... ...om heart failure brought on ...ttack of influenza. He had ...from "la grippe" for a few ...not been confined to his bed. ...usual yesterday morning, and ...lking to his wife when he ...and fell to the floor dead. He ...fferer from heart disease, and ...is supposed to have been ag... ...he influenza.

...HE DISEASE SPREADS.

...at Carthage, Ill., Burlington, ..., and Other Points.

...Ill., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Two ...ases of "la grippe" are report... ...arpe, in this county. Both pa... ...ecently returned from a trip ...r two cases of influenza are ...st elsewhere in the county.

..., Ia., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The ...rapidly spreading in this city, ...from forty to fifty cases now ...nt, among them four prominent

... Wis., Jan. 5.—[Special.]— ...r, a driver for T. Kriz & Co., ...lly checked the premonitory ...influenza. He sent a pistol ball ...ead and died half an hour later. ...rs of age and unmarried. His ... morgue.

...rvices for Diphtheria Victims.

..., Ill., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—There ...nion memorial service held to... ...ls in memory of those who died ...theria during the recent scourge ...o could not have a public funer... ...of their death on account of .... The Rev. Robert Clark ...memorial sermon at the M. E. ...e there were seven deaths in ...school from diphtheria. The ...r, and "la grippe" is affecting ...er. No deaths are reported up

...EN WILL GO TO WORK TODAY.

...t of All the Difficulties Finally Effected.

..., Ind., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—A ...epresenting the strikers on the ...of the Mackey system held a ...nce with Mr. Mackey tonight ...ed in a settlement of all their ...The conference was concluded ...11 o'clock, when a satisfactory ...was signed by both parties, and ...return to work tomorrow morn... ...r the railroad officials nor the ...l say on what basis the adjust... ...differences was settled. What ...be the most reliable report re... ...matter is that it was agreed that ...ould continue in the office of ...Transportation until a stated ...h would give him sufficient time ...traighten up the business of the ...e would be succeeded by some ...d until his successor was ap... ...Mackey should have personal ...e men in regard to employing or ...The strikers at all points on ...were notified tonight to return to

BOUND TO GO ASTRAY.

A YOUNG WIFE DESERTS HER HUSBAND AND HOME WITHOUT CAUSE.

He Finds Her After Three Weeks' Search and Creates a Scene on the Public Streets, but the Woman Refuses to Reform—Robbers Invade a House and Cut a Man Who Confronts Them—The Street-Car Tracks—Other Local Matters.

"May, let me talk to you; please do; just a moment only," excitedly pleaded a young man yesterday afternoon in a restaurant near the corner of Clark and Madison streets to a pretty and well-dressed young woman.

"No, Will, I won't have anything to do with you. Let me pass," and in an instant the woman caught up her parasol, and, accompanied by another woman, left the café, closely followed by the man, still begging for a moment's conversation. As the woman neared the corner her follower caught her by the arm, thus preventing her jumping in a cab.

"I must speak to you. Why do you treat me so? Why have you left me so cruelly? What have I done?" and the young man, still holding tightly to her arm, gently forced her to accompany him west on Madison street. The companion of the woman, who was her sister, darted through the fast increasing crowd and held aloof from the excited pair. She, however, kept a sharp lookout from the other side of the street and followed in the wake of the mob, now numbering 300 or 400 persons.

"It's his wife," said one in the crowd, which had readily discovered the state of affairs, "and she won't go with him."

"Let me go," cried the woman as the couple turned the corner of La Salle and Madison streets. "You shall not thus make a spectacle of me on the public streets. I want nothing more to do with you. Go your way and I'll go mine."

Still the young man, whose eyes were moist with tears, pleaded that the woman go with him or at least tell him why she had deserted him. In this way the pair went south on La Salle street as far as Monroe, when the woman stepped into a doorway and refused to move another step.

"Leave me or I will strike you," cried the woman, now fairly beside herself with rage and mortification.

"Gentlemen," said the young man, turning to the sea of faces about and speaking in a choking voice, "this woman is my wife, and three weeks ago she deserted my home for a scoundrel whose only name I know is Johnny. This is the first time I have seen her since she left. O, May," turning again to his white-faced, defiant wife, "why don't you come home; why won't you tell me what is wrong? God knows I have given you no cause to treat me so cruelly."

"I won't, I say. Let me pass," and she struck him across the hands with her umbrella.

By this time the crowd blocking up the thoroughfare had become fully cognizant of the state of affairs and sympathized with the young fellow.

"Let her go," "She is not worthy of you," "It's a good riddance of bad rubbish," and similar remarks came from the men in the crowd.

"Yes, go," finally said the young man as he stepped aside and allowed the young woman to pass; "but the day will come, May, when you will bitterly repent the hour that you threw me aside for a scoundrel who will throw you over whenever his fancy dictates."

As he spoke the woman hastily broke through the crowd, joined her sister, and rapidly walked east on Monroe street, where they were soon lost sight of in the maze of pedestrians.

The young man who so unwillingly created so much excitement on the streets and who feels the disgrace of his position keenly is William M. Quigley, who for the last three years has been employed in the large business establishment of Montgomery Ward & Co. One year and a half ago the couple were married at the home of the bride in Minneapolis, her maiden name being Miss May Stool, though she was often called Stuart. The couple came to Chicago, where the husband was employed. Up to four weeks ago they lived happily, at least the young husband supposed so, as his wife never complained.

Four weeks ago young Quigley returned to his home from work and found his wife gone and all her belongings. Not a word was left him in explanation of the desertion.

Almost heartbroken he searched Chicago from end to end during the hours when not at work and he could get excused. He could not find her, though acquaintances and a sister-in-law told him that she had frequently said she would leave him at the first opportunity. She did not give a reason for her intention to desert him. To one of her friends, whose name need not be mentioned, Mrs. Quigley confided that she was going to run away with a nice young man named Johnny, who did not have to work for a living. Quigley had about given up the search for his wife when, yesterday noon, she stepped into the restaurant where he was taking his dinner. The scenes that followed have been described.

It will be remembered that about two weeks ago a young woman took a dose of poison in a down-town restaurant and fell unconscious to the floor. With difficulty her life was saved at the County Hospital. When asked her name she refused to give it, but simply asked that "Johnny" be sent to her. When Johnny called later on the woman had been taken away by a female friend. That woman was May Quigley, and her friend was her sister Annie, who yesterday figured in the street scene.

ATTACKED BY DESPERATE ROBBERS.

Six Men Invade a House on Liberty Street—Isaac Adelson Cut.

Robbers gave Bernard Blochs and Isaac Adelson an exciting experience at No. 45 Liberty street yesterday. Blochs was at home with his family at noon, when he heard a knock at the front door. He opened the door and six men pushed their way in. They grappled with Blochs and attempted to choke him, but his throat was free long enough for him to shout:

"Help! Help!"

His terrified family had crowded into a rear room and were shrieking in fright. Isaac Adelson, who lives on the upper floor of the house, heard the cries and ran down-stairs. He was met at the foot of the stairway by three of the men, one of whom struck at his head with a piece of iron he had in his hand. Adelson dodged and received the blow on the shoulder. He attempted to grapple with the man who had struck him, but received a blow in the face that brought him to his knees. One of the men attacked him with a knife, stabbing him in the right hand as he raised it to ward off a blow aimed at his breast.

The commotion raised by the occupants of the house had by this time begun to attract the attention of the neighbors, who went to the rescue. The six men, finding themselves in danger of capture, dropped their intended victims and ran out of the house. They were not molested and escaped.

The police called at the house later and inquired what the trouble had been, but no description of the men that would lead to their recognition could be given. The Blochs and Adelson families were badly frightened, and are convinced that the men intended robbing the house.

WHAT THE SOUTH SIDE ROAD ASKED.

Mr. Holmes' Explanation of the Wrangle Over the West Side Cable on State Street.

Mr. C. B. Holmes said last evening: "There is a mistaken impression regarding the attitude of the Chicago City railway company toward Mr. Yerkes or the West Division railway company. The Chicago City railway company owns the three tracks on State street between Madison and Lake streets, the West Division company having the right to run their cars by horses over two of the tracks. When the South Side company learned that the plans of the West Side company contemplated the use of one of the tracks on State street for cable cars, thereby rendering it impossible for the plans which had been prepared by the South Side company for the handling of its cars to be carried out, the South Side company proposed to change its plans and give the West Side company the exclusive use of one of the tracks on State street if the West Side company would allow the South Side to use one of its tracks for one block on Michigan avenue and one on Washington street, so that its Wabash avenue cars could be handled without coming on State street at all.

"But the West Side company," Mr. Holmes continued, "required that the South Side should give up to it the exclusive use of one of the tracks on State street without any charge and should pay to the West Side company for the two blocks which is proposed to use $10,000 per year. This for seventy years would amount to $700,000. Hence the matter was referred to the court. The South Side company has never demanded from the West Side $100,000 or $200,000, or any other sum, but simply the use of a single track for two blocks as stated."

TO REFORM THE ILLINOIS PRISONS.

The Joint Committee to Begin Its Investigations Today—Places to Be Visited.

The special joint committee appointed by the Legislature last May, with instructions to examine into the prison systems of the country and to suggest any needed change in the system in use in Illinois, assembled at the Grand Pacific yesterday. The State Senate is represented by Benjamin F. Sheets of Oregon and Edward L. McDonald of Jacksonville; the Lower House by James H. Miller of Toulon, William G. Cochran of Lovington, and Thomas E. Merritt of Salem. Mr. Miller, who is Speaker of the House, is the Chairman of the committee, and Dr. Frederick E. Wines of Springfield is the Secretary.

The gentlemen start on the trip early this morning, and during the day will visit the northern penitentiary of Indiana, at Michigan City. The next day they visit the girl's and woman's prison at Indianapolis, leaving for Columbus, O., at night. A month will be spent in travel, and during the first week in February the final meeting will probably be held in Chicago. The penitentiary at Columbus, the State's prison at Allegheny, the Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, Pa., the penitentiary at Elmira, N. Y., the United States jail at Washington, the Maryland penitentiary at Baltimore, the Eastern Pennsylvania prison at Philadelphia, and the State's prison at Trenton, N. Y., will be examined before the members of the committee will have a chance for rest in New York. The recess over, a trip will be taken to Blackwell's Island and then to Sing Sing. Then for New England, to see the prisons at Wethersfield, Conn.; Cranston, R. I.; Charlestown, Mass.; South Framingham, Mass., and the Deer Island Penitentiary. The Reformatory for Men at Concord, N. H., Albany County Penitentiary, Auburn, N. Y., State's Prison, Detroit House of Correction, and Jackson, Mich., prison will also be visited.

The members of the committee have already decided that some means must be taken to do away with the enforced idleness that threatens to come on the prisoners in Illinois in consequence of the adoption of the law doing away with the contracting of prison labor.

STOCK-YARDS COOPERS ANGRY.

Swift & Co.'s Men Quit Work Rather than Sign a Contract.

The spirit of unrest has again broken out at the Stock-Yards among the employés, and two meetings were held yesterday afternoon by a portion of the coopers and butchers, the result of which may be an organized effort under the modified law to break by legal process the contracts the packing-house men were compelled to sign after the big strike. The effects of the big strike, although it resulted so disastrously to the men and almost destroyed the Knights of Labor's importance in Chicago, have never disappeared. An undercurrent of dissatisfaction has been in motion ever since. As soon as the men resumed work at reduced time agitators began their work. For a while it was feared trouble would immediately ensue, but the agitation was not wholly successful, and until yesterday everything has been quiet for some time.

When the men went back to work after the big strike they were compelled to sign contracts with their employers. By the terms of these the men were compelled to deposit a certain amount of their wages with their employers and to sign a contract whereby they agreed to give two weeks' notice before any action to strike. Thus a man receiving $40 a month was compelled to deposit $10, or allow it to be deducted from his wages; or a boy receiving $1 a day had $1 a week deducted until a certain amount rested in the hands of his employers, but payable to him. Should the men go out on a strike without giving the firm a two weeks' notice the deposit money was to go to the firm.

Some days ago Swift & Co. tried to induce the coopers, forty in number, in their employ to sign the iron-clad contract, but the men demurred. Then the firm tried to force them, and they not only refused but quit work and left the place entirely. Swift & Co. have since been employing coopers wherever they could be found, and with indifferent success, for the men who quit work have with some success prevented by persuasion many men from going to work for them. As a result of the trouble a meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Germania Hall, Thirty-fourth and Halsted streets, under the auspices of Cooper's Branch No. 82, B. of U. L. The meeting was a big one and was decidedly enthusiastic, and it resulted in the men determining to break down the contract system, which they declare illegal. To do this they will employ a competent attorney, who will probeed against Swift & Co. at least under the recently enacted law which provides that a laborer may proceed against his employers and that the costs of the suit must be sustained by the employer.

At Thirty-sixth and Halsted streets, in Turner Hall, a meeting was held to organize the butchers at the Stock-Yards into a union which would enable them to do something towards breaking down the contract and deposit system.

AFRAID TO TRUST MR. YERKES.

Street-Car Men Refuse to Sanction the Hiring of Extra Trippers.

"The boys are afraid to trust Yerkes with an inch for fear he will take a mile," said an old-time street-car conductor yesterday, speaking of the refusal of the West Side Carmen's Association to consent to the employment of 200 trippers for seven hours at $1.50 a day.

"We have seen enough to make us think that this proposition is but an opening wedge to bring us all down when things are in shape. Then we know that if the 200 cars are put on there will be work for them ten hours a day; that the public need really demands that additional service. Why Yerkes should throw all the blame for not giving it on us any one who knows his old tricks can see for himself."

The decision of the association not to agree to the plan submitted by Mr. Yerkes was reached at the annual meeting late Saturday night. A long letter to Ald. Jackson, Kent, and Harris detailing the objections of the street-car men to the plan was adopted. It charges the company with reducing the trips of the present cars, and claims that the result of having "poorly-paid men at work on the lines would lose them all the benefits of their union."

At the annual election 900 votes were cast, with the following officers elected: President, Thomas Croake; Vice-President, Benjamin Phillips; Recording Secretary, Michael Heffernan; Corresponding Secretary, John Griffiths; Financial Secretary, J. P. Salter; Treasurer, Fred Claus; Inspector, Daniel Lynch; Walking Delegate, James Haworth; Trustees, P. H. Keegan, John Frewen, and Peter Thompson; Doorkeeper, M. L. Vannetta.

GLEANINGS FROM LOCAL FIELDS.

Forty-sixth Installment of Fair Subscriptions.

The forty-sixth installment of the actual subscriptions to the World's Fair aggregates $11,880, bringing the total to $3,634,780. The forty-sixth installment is divided as follows:

Galvanized iron manufacturers	$6,500
Employés of Broadway & Treyser	290
Jorgens Bros	100
Employés of American Portrait company	510
Employés of Chicago Carriage Lamp Co	90
Employés of Union Showcase company	200
Employés of S. M. Peterson & Co	140
Employés of Wakefield Rattan company	330
Employés of J. Dumfee & Co	140
Employés of Wells & French Co., car-shop department	560
Employés of Chicago Athenæum	140
Employés of J. G. & D. S. McBeam	230
Employés of C. L. Benson	210
Employés of Chicago Mfg. & Importing Co.	260
Employés of Foster, Roe & Crone	210
Employés of J. F. Pride	200
Employés of Santa Fé railway	130
Carpenters' Union, No. 28	150
Employés of Schram Bros	270
Carpenters' Union, No. 430	30
Carpenters' Union, No. 70	170
Employés of Vierling & McDowell	1,000

At a meeting Saturday night of the Young Men's Republican club, the leading political organization of Chattanooga, Tenn., Congressman Evans asked for an informal ballot on the choice of members for the location of the World's Fair. The club indorsed Chicago by a majority over Washington, St. Louis, and New York.

Afternoon Church Services.

An innovation in church services was inaugurated at Christ's Reformed Episcopal Church yesterday. The service which has usually been held in the evening was commenced at 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon and closed at 5:15. Bishop Cheney changed the time of service for several reasons. He believes that an afternoon service will be a great convenience to all elderly people who do not feel able to be out at night. He is sure that the service will be attended by more young people than would attend an evening service, because the hour comes directly after the Sunday-school.

Dr. Noble Will Stay in Chicago.

At the close of the services at the Union Park Congregational Church, Washington boulevard, near Union Park, last evening, the Rev. Dr. Noble made an announcement that pleased his parishioners. It was known that he had received a call to Plymouth Church, Worcester, Mass., and it was generally believed that he would not accept, but it was not officially known. At the close of the services last evening, however, Dr. Noble announced that he had declined the call. Many members pressed forward and shook hands with their pastor. The offer was made him three weeks ago. Since then he has received numerous letters asking him to stay here, among them being letters from the deacons and all the church societies.

January Thunderstorm.

A thunderstorm in January in Chicago is a rarity, but one visited the city last night, and the lightning played lively pranks in the north end of town. The rainfall was also remarkably heavy towards midnight, and the low barometer that prevailed during the day dropped down a couple of more notches, making a warmer January evening than even the "oldest inhabitant" could remember. The day was too warm for comfort, complaints about the heat being as frequently heard as in midsummer.

Items.

Five horses and a cow were burned to death in the barn at the rear of No. 881 West Madison street last night. The animals belonged to A. C. Montgomery.

Mrs. Dr. Longshore-Potts, who, as Anna M. Longshore, was the first graduate of the Woman's Medical College at Philadelphia in 1851, will deliver a course of medical lectures at the Madison Street Theater this week.

Henry Lubben, a German grocer at No. 868 Thirty-first street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself. The wound will probably prove fatal. Ill-health was the cause. Mr. Lubben is 58 years old and has a family.

In yesterday's paper the mention of the sale of real estate by T. V. Thornton to J. S. F. Batchen should have read the undivided ½ of 25 x94 feet on Fifth avenue, north of Harrison street, not the undivided ½ as printed. The price paid was $12,000.

The police are still holding the ex-convict who is suspected of complicity in the Max Mantwill murder. It is said that a person living on Pleasant street has testified to having seen the man in the vicinity of Mantwill's house the night of the murder, though the prisoner had declared that he was not on the North Side that night. The police say that if they cannot connect the man with the murder they can send him to the bridewell on several other charges.

THE AUDITORIUM SALOON.

SOCIALISTS ADDRESS AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. PECK ABOUT IT.

They Assert That It Is a Blot on the High Purposes for Which the Building Was Intended and Should Be Removed—Some Resolutions on Child Labor That Reflect on Employers—Discussion at the Economic Conference.

Sunday is the Socialists' day to "kick." It is the day when the members of the American Section, which meets at Waverly Hall, drop every work of pleasure or profit, and from 2 o'clock until 5 devote themselves entirely to this regular weekly task. They object to the capitalists, to the churches, and to politicians of all shades excepting their own. Yesterday's meeting was of the regulation sort. President "Tommy" Morgan introduced an open letter to Ferd. W. Peck, indorsed by the Federal Labor Union Friday night, which reads as follows:

"The Hon. Ferd W. Peck, President of the Auditorium Company—Dear Sir: We respectfully call your attention to a disgraceful blotch in the Auditorium Building and the shadow it casts upon your rising reputation as a public-spirited philanthropist. We refer to the whisky-shop that occupies so large a part of the first floor at the main entrance and in the lobby of the Auditorium. The princely magnificence of this gin palace and its special arrangements for the temptation of the public who attend the entertainments given in the Auditorium indicate a careful calculation as to its desirability and advantage. We look upon this place, designed for the mental and moral debauchery of man, and then turn to your repeated declarations of the lofty ideals and pure and beneficent purposes for which this structure was erected and dedicated—that this was not a commercial enterprise; that dividends were not expected nor sought for; that stock subscribed was a donation rather than an investment; that the fundamental object was to humanize the rich and elevate the poor.

We recall the fact that to aid you in this laudable purpose the City Council made you a gift of the public alley—worth at least $80,000—and ordered the widening of Congress street, at great expense to the city and private individuals; and that the President of the United States loaned his presence to the opening dedication. Recalling this, to find underneath and connected with this, the "grand opening" of a whisky saloon is to us a surprising and disappointing violation of public confidence.

We respectfully ask you the following questions, which we hope you will acknowledge and reply to:

First—Do you know that this whisky shop is there?

Second—If you do, why in the name of consistency, morality, and honesty, did you consent to or cause its establishment?

Third—Is its existence there necessary to the success of the Auditorium, and, if so, will you please explain in what essential?

Fourth—If not absolutely necessary, will you order its prompt removal?

Respectfully, Federal Labor Union, No. 2696.
A. M. GLASGOW, President.

The letter was read and indorsed by the Socialists amid loud applause and by a unanimous vote.

Then the leaders of the meeting fixed up some more resolutions denouncing Mayor Cregier for allowing gambling, and informed him that he had overlooked the Board of Trade, and ought to have his police close up that institution.

SOME SERIOUS CHARGES MADE.

Merchants Denounced by Resolution in the Trade and Labor Assembly.

There was a bear-dance at the meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday. It was started by T. J. Morgan moving that the resolutions adopted two weeks ago reflecting upon Ferd W. Peck and the Apollo Club for the concerts given at the Auditorium be reconsidered and an apology made for the reference to the Apollo Club. Morgan declared that the Apollo Club was not influenced by any desire to assist Mr. Peck to smooth over his unpleasant relations to organized labor, but was actuated by good motives. "Bob" Nelson said the Trades Assembly had made a fool of itself and ought to apologize. Timblin of the Typographical Union made a sharp attack on Morgan, who said Timblin was a falsifier and no gentleman. Timblin denied the charge.

R. L. Hassell spoke in opposition to Morgan, and said something about dissatisfied flunkeys and gratified blatherskites being the same thing. J. S. Gallagher took a fall out of Ferd Peck in the absence of the latter, and finally W. C. Pomeroy submitted a substitute for Morgan's resolution, which the latter accepted, and it was passed. It says:

"WHEREAS, A resolution passed at a previous meeting of this body is said to be a reflection on the Apollo Club.

"*Resolved*, That if a blow at the Auditorium is a blow at the Apollo Club then we mean them both; if the club has no financial interest in the Auditorium let them so state and we will heartily apologize for any reflection made on them. Until then the resolution referred to shall stand as the opinion of the Trade and Labor Assembly."

Mrs. Morgan submitted a resolution violently attacking certain large retail stores. After quoting the ordinances regulating child labor the resolution went on:

"WHEREAS, These sections of the municipal code have been violated during the Christmas holidays by E. J. Lehman of the Fair, and Charles Pardridge of the Boston Store, and by Siegel, Cooper & Co., by compelling these children, many of whom are under 12 years of age, to work from 7 o'clock a. m. till 10 p. m., this violation of the city ordinances being aggravated in the case of the Boston Store by the confiscation of the children's services between 6 and 10 p. m., three cents being given each night to each child as an equivalent for the extra four hours' toil, less the profit made by this humane merchant from the cup of 'coffee' exchanged for each three cents returned to him by the children for this 'stimulant' provided by his unselfish desire to maintain their unflagging services."

In conclusion, the Mayor was denounced for failing to enforce the ordinances with regard to child labor and for "the consequent inhuman treatment of these children, which is a disgrace to the Mayor."

"THE ABOLITION OF PRIVILEGE."

Edward O. Brown Champions Free Trade at the Economic Conference.

It was the single-tax men and women against the Socialists at the Economic conference at Recital Hall last night. The followers of Henry George put up Edward Osgood Brown as their champion, and after he had laid down in eloquent language the principles for which the single-tax club is prepared to fight and perish, if necessary, the Socialists, under the leadership of Percival Chubb and Thomas Morgan, sandbagged him with hard questions.

Mr. Brown spoke on "The Abolition of Privilege," and particularly of what he called the "Industrial Privilege." Incidentally he attacked the political privilege that gave men alone the voting right and classed women with "paupers, convicts, and Indians not taxed." Incidentally, also, he cut at the social privilege, and more especially at that form of it that is manifested in the army and navy system. "There should be but one entrance to either army or navy," he said, "and that should be enlistment. Then to especial merit, especial fidelity, especial aptitude, and especial industry let promotion be given, and with promotion a chance for government provided, if need be, in the technical and scientific branches incident to the profession."

Returning to the main line of his argument he said the crusade must be directed first against that condition of affairs which gives into the charge of private and individual interests enterprises in which there is a necessary element of monopoly.

"We believe," he said, "in free competition, but it must be truly free. It will not do to say that any man is at liberty to organize and run a railroad, to furnish light to a city community, to lay aqueducts, to furnish intermural transit, to enmesh our houses and factories in a net work of wires. We must either grant no special privilege at all, but let the community collectively undertake all those things in which there is a necessary element of monopoly, or else let no such special privilege or franchise be absolutely given for a term of long duration to any one man or set of men. Let it instead be paid for to the community which gives it, by an annual rental to be fixed at regularly recurring periods, through the absolutely free competition of all who are rival bidders."

The speaker assaulted the mechanic's lien laws, the silver laws, the pension system, and he went for the tariff hard, saying it was "a system diametrically opposed to the natural rights which lie at the basis of an equal and free democracy; a system in which the whole power of government is applied to sustaining an industrial privilege—directly, purposely, and continuously applied to give some citizens an advantage over other citizens."

So far the speaker was applauded by the Socialists, but at this point he cut loose from them. He said: "Socialism would be incarnated, established privilege. Beautiful as the idea may be of equal service in rotation, there is no device that can make at any given time all work equally desirable and with equal conscientiousness performed. If the choice of that work is to be dictated from above—I care not whether you call the dictators kings, landlords, or captains of industry—and not determined in a fair field without favor there is no true democracy."

When Mr. Brown closed his exceptionally able address the questions were fired until Chairman Manierre had to shut them off by adjourning the meeting. An old gentleman with a long beard asked: "How is the Government going to get the land back from the present owners?" Mr. Brown said there were more people who didn't own land than there were landowners, and he rather guessed they could take it.

Another man wanted to know how the destruction of private ownership of land would effect Benjamin Peters Hutchinson's operations in breadstuffs. Mr. Brown said the single tax would be accompanied by the abolishment of railroad monopolies which made Mr. Hutchinson possible.

Then Mr. Thomas Morgan shot this hard one: "Where in your opinion should individualism end and coöperation begin?" Mr. Brown said he couldn't draw the line, but he believed that without Government restriction individual effort would end in coöperation.

This hot one came from a young man in a front seat: "What is the difference in principle between a tax levied on superior land sites and a tax levied on the superior productive powers of certain nations?" Mr. Brown replied that the protective tariff did not tax the superior power of other nations, but taxed our own people.

Mr. Percival Chubb said: "You have spoken in disfavor of monopolies. Are you prepared to say that under your land system trusts will be abolished?" Mr. Brown said free trade would do away with trusts.

Half a dozen equally gritty questions followed, and there were a dozen men who had others to fire when Mr. Manierre adjourned the meeting. In doing so he said the attendance had been so large that a new hall would have to be hired. When a choice had been made it would be announced in the papers.

NOT IN FAVOR OF POLITICS.

The Rev. Dr. McPherson Shows Wherein There Is Danger to the Church.

As the Herodians and Philistines in the early days of Jerusalem tried to entangle Christ, said Dr. McPherson at the Second Presbyterian Church last evening, so, at the present time, there were parties who were trying to entangle the Church of Christ. They demanded that the church should recognize political questions. Not long ago a request was made in Chicago that all the churches on a certain day discuss civil service reform from the pulpit, and from another quarter came the demand that the church should become the propaganda for temperance reform. Last Sunday a certain man insinuated that the church neglected the poor, and further charged in a sneering tone that when any one asked aid from a minister the reply usually was that the unfortunate one had better put in all spare time in making sure of a berth in Heaven, rather than in soliciting alms.

The church was not to be blamed so long as it did not prove recreant to Jesus Christ. If it was true to Christ the responsibility rested with him and not with the church. The sole business of the church from first to last was in pursuing the lines laid down for it. If the church and the people followed the moral and religious principles as approved by Christ then the Government and all civil and social things would be changed into what they ought to be.

Christ as a man faithfully discharged all social functions, and he carefully observed the laws of the country in so far as they were not wrong. None of these things, however, were emphasized by Christ. His observance of social and civil laws was of a secondary consideration, but the religious and moral things he dealt with were official and primary. So long as he observed those moral requirements man's life would be happy, but when he did not observe them no possible external system could add to his happiness or make him what he ought to be.

It was said by some men that the ideas of Jesus Christ were in accord with the single-tax system. The preacher had sought in vain for something that would lead him to believe the truth of this statement. Even if this system was the best, how would it have sounded had it been advocated by Christ? The New Testament with such a clause in it would have been despised, its value would have been destroyed. If the single-tax system was the best progress, in its march, would give it the recognition it deserved. Jesus Christ no time taught economics, and the minister of his church should, therefore, not teach them. But Christ did teach the meaning of justice and honor, and those things that are for the welfare of mankind. He also insisted that when these matters rise to the level of Christianity they should be recognized by the church and not before.

No preacher had any right to preach for the welfare of any political party. Men liked to use ministers and the pulpit for their own interests, but when a clergyman said something that was not in accord with their political opinions they set up a howl in short order. They wanted the minister's scalp at once. That, at least, was the experience of the speaker, and he had tried it enough times to know what he was talking about. If a minister favored protection, and his entire congregation did also, the sailing would be pretty smooth, but if there chanced to be a few free traders in the pews some great breakers would be encountered.

HOW MEN SHOULD BE JUDGED.

The Real Worth of Life Consists in Good Works Done or Assisted.

"The New Standard of Judgment Which Morality Implies" was the subject of Mr. Salter's talk before the Society for Ethical Culture at the Grand Opera-House yesterday morning. History, said the speaker, was supposed to be a record of life's humanity, but when the matter was given serious thought it was found to be nothing of the kind. It was merely a record of those who had forced themselves into notice, of those who had taken some part in religion, had built churches, participated in wars, or achieved some selfish ambition. Honor and recognition were nothing at best but a happy accident. The ones who stood out from the masses, the ones who were talked about and honored most were the fortunate few, who were great simply because they could not be otherwise. These men were no greater, perhaps not so great, as some one never heard of, when they were considered from the moral view of life. Morality judged a man by what he did, not by what he was known to have done. The history of Kings and Queens and warriors was easily enough written, but the history of the people was what could not be penned. Their fortunes and customs as a mass might be told, but not their interior life—their real life.

The great men of history might truly not be great at all. Those who make some feeble cry for justice, who tried to right some wrong, might possess more nobility than he who conquered a nation.

Who were the great of the present time and what things were considered high and what of no importance? The selfish desires of the masses were reflected in the press, which devoted columns to politics, to society leaders, to murders and trials of murderers, scandals, and gossip. This was of but little interest to the serious man. The press did not mirror life. It reflected but the people's selfish interests. This showed that the masses were allied on things that were of no consequence at all.

The real lives of men were rarely made known. Public notice was no judgment of standard. Honor was nothing but a vague emotion, and in the last resort it counted for but little. Many men do but little good and yet their intentions to do what is right are of the best. It is to the efforts to do good that moral worth was attached. There was no distinction between he who produced good and he who aided in doing good. It was better to aim at doing good and do ill than it was to aim at ill and by chance do good.

Men were judged by what they did. Ethics would judge them by what they tried to do. When any one surveyed their own lives they would find as much comfort in the recollection of those dim hints of good which were never realized as in the good they had produced.

HEAVY LOSSES REPORTED FROM FIRE.

Serious Blaze at Boone, Iowa—Fighting Flames with Snow at Wardner, Idaho.

BOONE, Ia., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The fire last night destroyed the Commercial Block, including four stores and the Metropolitan Hall. The loss will aggregate about $25,000 on buildings and stocks. The buildings are total losses, the walls being unfit to use again. The losses are: John Y. Smith, $10,000, insured for $2,500; L. R. Page, $3,000, no insurance; E. E. Chandler, jewelry and silverware, $4,000, stock insured for $6,000; Stevens Bros., grocers, loss $2,000, insured for $1,800; George McCormack, grocer, loss $1,200, insured for $500; Slade Bros., boots and shoes, loss $600; H. H. Sprague, grocer, loss $2,000, insured for $1,000. Other losses will bring the aggregate to $25,000. About 3 o'clock in the morning a second alarm was rung, the fire starting again and endangering the adjacent building.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 5.—A special from Wardner, one of the principal mining towns in the Cœur d'Alêne district of Idaho, says the fire which visited the town last night destroyed twenty-five houses, including six three-story buildings. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The reservoir in the mountains, which is the only water supply, was empty and men fought the fire with snow, thus saving the town from total destruction. The fire originated in a laundry and burned fiercely. Following are among the houses destroyed: Mint Restaurant, Moore's Block, Silver Lead Mining company's office, Liebe's furniture store, Holley, Mason, Marks & Co.'s hardware store, Weber's stationery store, Grand Central Hotel, King's restaurant, McFadden's dwelling, Bulger's saloon, Hooley's cigar store, Flaig's jewelry store, and Norman's telephone office and store, known as the White House. Little or no insurance.

Local Fires.

A defective oven in Adolph Schreader's bakery at No. 1019 West Madison street caused a fire Saturday night which damaged the building $150 and Schreader's stock and machinery $600. The building, a three-story brick, is owned by C. Kohler.

Work of the Deep-Water Committee.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 5.—The Deep-Water Committee completed its labors today by appointing Col. Walter Gresham, Galveston, Tex., and the Hon. J. F. Legate of Kansas as a special committee to urge the passage of the Texas deep-water bill looking to the improvement of Texas harbors as suggested in a recent report of the special board of engineers. Judge J. S. Emery of Lawrence, Kas., Dr. W. O. Kulp of Davenport, Ia., and Col. Walter Gresham of Galveston, Tex., have been appointed a special finance committee to raise the necessary funds.

Fight Against Overhead Electric Wires.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The fight between Toledo taxpayers and the Robinson Electric Street railway will culminate in the Supreme Court of Ohio, where the papers will be filed tommorrow. It is sought to prevent the use of the overhead electric system of wires for propelling cars on the grounds that it is dangerous to life and property, to the safety and usefulness of the streets for public travel, and that it will interfere with the existing telegraph, telephone, and fire alarm wires. The fight is a bitter one.

BLUE GRASS TROTTERS.

THE LAST YEAR A PROSPEROUS ONE WITH BREEDERS.

Over Two Million Dollars Change Hands at Private Sales of Trotting Stock in Kentucky—At the Various Auction Sales 1,798 Animals Are Sold—Some of the More Noteworthy Deals—Additions to the Elmore Place Stud—Best Trotting Records of All Ages.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The year just closed has been the most prosperous in the history of the breeding of trotting horses in Kentucky. It is estimated that not less than $2,000,000 has changed hands for trotters in private sales alone during the last twelve months. At the various auction sales of trotting horses held in Kentucky during 1889 1,798 animals passed under the auctioneer's hammer for the sum of $851,923, an average of $473. This is a remarkable showing when it is taken into consideration that many of the animals sold in these sales were without pedigree and fitted only for saddle and road purposes. In 1888 1,304 horses sold in this State at auction for $473,557, an average of $364. This makes an increase for 1889 over the year previous of 494 horses sold, $378,366 more money realized, and an increase in the average of $109 per head.

The arrival here of the stock recently purchased by Col. R. S. Strader at Palo Alto and elsewhere in California now gives his establishment, Elmore Place, a greater number of Electioneer stallions than there are elsewhere in the State of Kentucky. He has six sons of this celebrated sire, while there are only four others of his get in the stud in the State and only one at a place. This lot of stock is by long odds the most valuable of any ever brought to this section from the Golden State. Among them is Clay, with a record of 2:25, and out of a mare that has four in the 2:30 list; Del Mar, 2-year-old record 2:30, and out of a mare that has thrown three 2:30 performers; Ellison, full brother to the yearling Helena, who has been timed quarters in 36 seconds; Conrad, own brother to Anteo, 2:16¼, and Antevolo, 2:19½; and Wellington, full brother to the great Sunol, 2:10½. Conrad and Clay will be used in the stud at Elmore Place. The other stock was bought by Col. Strader on a speculation. To land this consignment safely in Kentucky cost $1,400 for railroad fare alone. Col. Strader saw Stamboul trot, and is of the opinion that under favorable conditions he can go a mile out in 2:11 or better.

W. S. Hobart, San Francisco, Cal., has purchased of Col. R. S. Strader the chestnut filly Nola, 3 years old, by Nutwood, 2:18¾; first dam, Belle Bowan, by Bowman's Clark Chief; second dam by Almont. Price private, but known to be better than $4,000. She is very speedy.

Col. Lew P. Tarlton, Fleetwood stud, has a thoroughbred yearling filly at his place, by Whisper, dam Clarina (dam of Caligula, Clarissana, etc.) by Imp. Austalian, that, in his opinion, if bred to Senator Stanford's Palo Alto, 2:12¼, would produce a two-minute trotter. She is a natural trotter and can show a 2:50 gait in the field. She is also very speedy as a runner and recently went a quarter in 24½ seconds. Her owner will have her trained for the running turf, but when her racing days are over he says he will breed her to some good trotting horse. Her sire, Whisper, is a son of Planet, the sire of Palo Alto's dam, and like this filly could also trot fast for a thoroughbred. At the same time he was a good race horse, winning many important events during his career.

The following table gives the best trotting records at all ages:

Age.	Name, color, sex, and sire.	Record.	Year made.
1.	Norlaine, br. f., by Norval	2:31½	1887
2.	Sunol, b. f., by Electioneer	2:18	1888
3.	Sunol, b. f., by Electioneer	2:10½	1889
4.	Inauzanita, br. m., by Electioneer	2:16	1886
	Edgemark, b. c., by Victor Von Bismarck	2:16	1889
5.	Jay-Eye-See, blk. g., by Dictator	2:10¾	1883
6.	Jay-Eye-See	2:10	1884
7.	Maud S., ch. m., by Harold	2:10¾	1881
8.	Belle Hamlin, b. m., by Hamlin's Almont Jr.	2:13¾	1887
	Phallas, b. s., by Dictator	2:13¾	1884
9.	Guy, blk. g., by Kentucky Prince	2:10¾	1889
10.	Maud S., ch. m., by Harold	2:09¾	1884
11.	Maud S., ch. m., by Harold	2:08¾	1885
12.	Rarus, b. g., by Conklin's Abdallah	2:13¼	1879
13.	Harry Wilkes, b. g., by George Wilkes	2:14¾	1889
14.	Hopeful, gr. g., by Godfrey's Patchen	2:15¾	1870
15.	Goldsmith Maid, b. m., by Alexander's Abdallah	2:16¾	1872
16.	Goldsmith Maid, b. m., by Alexander's Abdallah	2:17¼	1873
17.	Goldsmith Maid, b. m., by Alexander's Abdallah	2:14	1874
18.	Goldsmith Maid, b. m., by Alexander's Abdallah	2:16	1875
19.	Goldsmith Maid, b. m., by Alexander's Abdallah	2:14	1876
20.	Goldsmith Maid, b. m., by Alexander's Abdallah	2:14¾	1877

One of the finest as well as the most promising yearlings in Kentucky is said to be the chestnut filly, Fly Wheel, by Coward, dam Nancy Lee, the dam of Nancy Hanks, the great 3-year-old. She is splendidly gaited and in the lot moves like whirlwind. A long price was recently refused for her, but she is not for sale, as her owner, Col. Hart Boswell, intends to keep her as well as the other female members of her family for stud purposes. Nancy Hanks is wintering well and gives every indication of still adding to her fame as a 4-year-old this year. Last year she retired unbeaten, and in her seven races she never lost a heat or made a skip or break. Her record of 2:24½ is the best ever made by a filly over a half-mile track. She was driven in all her contests with care, and as she was never called upon to extend herself her ability is not fully known. Good judges, however, who witnessed her performances all believe she could have made a mark of 2:18 or better.

Electioneer was 18 years old when he served Sunol, 2:10½; while William L. was only 4 years old when Axtell, 2:12, was foaled. Lou, the dam of the latter, is 10 years old, and Waxam, Sunol's dam, is one year older. Axtell was foaled March 31, 1886, and Sunol fifteen days later.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

The Number of Entries Much Larger than Usual.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—[Special.]—A number of the more valuable stakes of the Brooklyn Jockey Club closed New-Year's day and Secretary McIntyre has been busy since then in arranging the entries he has received. The returns are not all in yet, nominations by mail from the Pacific slope and other distant points not having been received. However, some idea of the interest in these stakes may be obtained from the number of the entries already in hand. The Brooklyn Handicap, to be run on the opening day of the spring meeting at Gravesend, has already received sixty entries, as against fifty-four for last year. For the Brookdale Handicap fifty-two have entered. Both these races are for 3-year-olds and upward.

The stakes for 2-year-olds exclusively have received entries up to date as follows: Great American Stakes, 83; Clover Stakes, 94; Bedford Stakes, 65; May Stakes, 69, and Seaside Stakes, 74. The 3-year-old stakes have filled as follows: Fort Hamilton Handicap, 72, and Falcon Stakes, 47. The entries for the other stakes for 3-year-olds and upward are: Parkway Handicap, 53; Lawnview Handicap, 44; Brooklyn Cup, 19; St. James Hotel Stakes, 20, and Myrtle Stakes, 50.

BILLY MYER AND HARRY GILMORE.

The Fight Will Take Place in a Few Weeks at Battery D.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Said Lee Cheney, Billy Myer's manager, tonight: "We have been for some time getting up a match, six rounds, at Battery D, Chicago, between Billy Myer and Harry Gilmore, and it will take at least three weeks more to get Myer in the form that he must be to meet his old opponent. Though he has twice defeated Gilmore he knows that the latter is a fighter, to meet whom the best of men must be in good condition. Myer has been ill from malaria, but is now rapidly regaining perfect health."

It is understood that Gilmore is to get $500 if he stays six rounds. Cheney said this evening: "Jack McAuliffe will be in Chicago in a few days and we want him. You may say that if he covers our $500 deposit in New York and makes us a proposition he can in all probability have another go at Myer. He is the man we are after."

Schaefer and the Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Chicago today stated that while it was known positively that Schaefer would not play in the coming billiard tournament in New York, when the handicap will be on lines, he might possibly play the second tournament in Chicago, where the handicap will be on points, and that negotiations were pending to bring about that result. The proposition is by no means regarded in a favorable light by the experts who have each already put up their $500 entrance money to play in both tournaments. "I have no feeling against Schaefer," said Slosson this evening to a reporter, "but the idea of his playing only in the second tournament is simply preposterous. If we are willing to go out there and boom billiards he ought to be willing to come to New York and boom billiards."

Beats the Skating Record.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 5.—Joseph Donohue at the Palace Rink tonight skated five miles in seventeen minutes and eight seconds. This beats the best previous world's record by nine seconds.

Flint & Pere Marquette Appointments.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The Flint & Père Marquette Railroad company has appointed Herbert A. Sheridan of Milwaukee traveling freight and passenger agent in the Northwest, with headquarters at St. Paul; W. W. Henderson, traveling freight and passenger agent in New York, with headquarters in Rochester; D. P. Wheeler, traveling freight and passenger agent for Ohio and Pennsylvania, with headquarters here; H. F. Moeller, traveling freight and passenger agent in Canada, with headquarters in Saginaw; and Percy F. Gaines, commercial agent at Manitowoc, Wis. The four gentlemen last named are residents of this city. The appointments take effect at once.

HEART DISEASE TAKES JOHN FELDKAMP.

The Proprietor of "Old Quincy No. 9" Passes Away—A Well-Known German.

John Feldkamp, proprietor of the "Old Quincy No. 9" saloon at the northwest corner of La Salle and Randolph streets, and a well-known German, died at his home, No. 56 Beethoven place, of heart disease at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. He had been in ill health a long time, and his death was not unexpected.

Mr. Feldkamp was born in Burgsteinfort, Westphalia, Germany, in 1828, and came to this country in 1855, settling in New Orleans. In 1862 he came to Chicago, going into the saloon business at Fifth avenue and Randolph street. Five years later he went into the wholesale liquor business at No. 84 La Salle street, and remained there until the panic of 1873. He then opened the saloon at Randolph and La Salle streets, giving it the name of "Old Quincy No. 9." The place soon became well known among the Germans, a great many German societies holding meetings there.

Last spring Mr. Feldkamp's health compelled him to go abroad. The trip did not benefit him, and he returned last September in a worse condition than when he left.

He was well known among the Germans of the city and belonged to a great many societies, among which were the Masons, Druids, Schützenverein, Turnverein, and the German Relief and Aid Society. He was one of the originators of the Altenheim, the home for aged Germans, and was identified with its management until bad health compelled his retirement. He leaves a widow and two grown children in comfortable circumstances. The funeral will take place from his late residence tomorrow. The interment will be at Waldheim.

Dr. Charles B. Goldsborough.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Dr. Charles B. Goldsborough of the Marine Hospital service died today after a long illness of paralysis of the heart. He was born in Maryland in 1850, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania with high honors. He entered the Marine Hospital service as surgeon in 1876. He was stationed successively in Washington, Baltimore, Mobile, Chicago, and New Orleans. He leaves a widow and two children. The remains will be interred in Metairie.

The Rev. Ebenezer Dodge, D. D., LL. D.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The Rev. Ebenezer Dodge, D. D. LL. D., President of Madison University, died here early this morning of peritonitis after an illness of less than three days, aged 60 years.

Mrs. Catharine Brown.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Mrs. Catharine Brown, one of the oldest and most respected residents of this county, died today at the age of 73. She had lived here for more than thirty-five years.

Mr. Peter Ott.

NORWALK, O., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Peter Ott, proprietor of the Norwalk City Brewery, died suddenly last night of apoplexy.

The Negro Soldiers Used Their Razors.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 5.—Last night two parties of United States soldiers, one colored, of the Ninth Cavalry, and the other white soldiers, were returning to the fort from Leavenworth, when Charles Harrison, one of the colored men, insulted one of the white soldiers. A free fight ensued. The white men used the cuspidors and the negroes their razors. Two negroes, names unknown, were severely injured and were sent to the hospital. None of the whites were injured.

Logging Operations in Wisconsin.

MERRILL, Wis., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The outlook for a good logging season in the pineries is quite promising, as the roads were never better and there is just snow enough to make skidding easy, and all the contractors, jobbers, and mill men have full crews hard at work.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st. Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

BULKELEY—At 881 Washington-boulevard, Eliza J. Bulkeley, widow of C. F. Bulkeley, aged 64 years. Funeral Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

BISHOPP—Suddenly, Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, Lucia M. Bishopp, wife of W. D. Bishopp, aged 43 years.

Funeral from the family residence, 3633 Calumet-av., Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

BAKER—Jan. 5, at his residence, Brooklyn, N. Y., Thomas E. Baker, formerly of Chicago.

CHERNICH—At the residence of her mother, No. 728 Canal-st., Elizabeth Chernich, aged 23 years and 2 months.

Funeral from the above number Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 8:30 a. m., to St. Francis' Church, and from there to St. Boniface Cemetery.

CORLETT—Jan. 4, Nellie Corlett, daughter of Bridget and the late John Corlett.

Funeral Tuesday from residence, No. 18 Jane-st., to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary, at 9:30 a. m.

GRAHAM—Jan. 5, Frances Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Graham, aged 5 years.

Funeral at 1 p. m. Monday, Jan. 6, from 797 West Madison-st.

GOETZ—At her home, 2834 Dashiel-st., Minna Goetz, beloved wife of Hartwig Goetz.

Funeral from her late residence at 10 o'clock a. m. Tuesday to Oakwoods Cemetery.

GROM—Katie, infant daughter of E. and C. Grom, aged 5 years.

Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 7, to St. Boniface Cemetery.

HEFFERMAN—At the residence of her father, 464 West Huron-st., Jan. 5, 1890, Nellie Marie, youngest daughter of John and the late Mary Heffernan.

Funeral Tuesday at 10 o'clock, to St. Columbkill's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence to Calvary via N. W. R. R.

HALE—At her son's residence, 719 Washington-bld., Nancy Hale, widow of the late Daniel L. Hale, aged 73 years and 4 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Boston and New York papers please copy.

HURSEN—Lillian Frances, youngest daughter of Patrick and Mary Hursen, aged 9 months and 18 days.

Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 10:30 a. m., from the residence of her parents, 87 North Campbell-av., by carriages to Calvary.

KENT—Jan. 4, at Ithaca, N. Y., Elmore A. Kent, brother of A. E. and S. A. Kent.

LA BERGE—At his residence, 151 West Madison-st., at 8 a. m. Sunday morning, Louis La Berge, of influenza and heart failure.

Funeral at his late residence at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

LANE—Edward, beloved son of J. C. and Catherine Lane, aged 1 year and 8 months, at parents' residence, No. 100 North Oakley-av.

Funeral Monday at 11 a. m., by carriages to C. & N. W. Depot, thence by cars to Calvary. Friends invited.

LUBBEN—At his late residence, 868 Thirty-first-st., Henry Lubben, in his 54th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MESLIN—Louis Richard, eldest son of Louis J. and Lizzie J. Meslin and grandson of Richard and the late Elizabeth Campbell.

Burial today, Jan. 5, 1890 (Sunday), at 1 p. m. Funeral private.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MURPHY—Jan. 4, 1890, Michael Murphy, aged 30 years and 10 months.

Funeral Monday, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock a. m., from his late residence, 376 East Indiana-st., to Holy Name Church, thence by carriages to Calvary. No flowers.

OTTO—A. T. Otto, Jan. 4, at 6 o'clock, aged 86 years. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 75 Aberdeen-st., Monday, Jan. 6, at 2 p. m.

PRENTICE—Jan. 4, in the hospital at Soudan, Minn., of typhoid-fever, Pierrepont Isham Prentice, M. D., son of Sartell and Mary Isham Prentice, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral at the family residence, 10 Tower-place, Monday afternoon, Jan. 6, at 2 o'clock.

SULLIVAN—Notice is hereby given that the funeral of the late John E. Sullivan will leave the house 16 Almont-st. at 10 a. m. and Northwestern depot for Calvary at 11:35 today.

SHAUB—Jan. 5, 1890, Susiany Shaub, aged 71 years 5 months, beloved mother of Susiany and Lewis Fiene, at 2519 Archer-av.

Funeral notice hereafter.

☞ Wichita (Kas.) papers please copy.

SWERN—Jan. 5, Mrs. Maggie Swern, aged 70 years. Funeral from her late residence, No. 2332 Calumet-av., Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 1 p. m. sharp, to Oakwoods Cemetery.

TENNEY—At his residence, 267 E. Chicago-av., Edgar J. Tenney.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TITUS—Jan. 5, at his residence, 3714 Forest-av., Alfred C. Titus, aged 54 years.

Funeral services at the residence Tuesday at 4 p. m. Interment at Cincinnati.

WIGREN—The interment of the late Theodore E. Wigren will take place at Graceland at 11:30 a. m. Wednesday, Jan. 8.

WIGREN—Mrs. Jennie C., wife of the late Theodore E. Wigren, Sunday morning, Jan. 5, aged 28 years 5 months and 12 days.

Funeral from No. 134 Oak-st., by carriages to Graceland, Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 10 a. m. Services at Graceland.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ A MEETING OF WOMEN ONLY WILL BE held Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the chapel of the Central Bible school, No. 28 College-place, off Cottage Grove-av., close to the Baptist University. By special request Mrs. E. H. Bradley of London, England, has consented to deliver an address on "The Foundation Principles of True Social Purity." Social reformers are especially invited.

102 E. WASHINGTON ST. BORSCH-OPTICIAN. CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT. SATISFACTION GAURANTEED.

OLYMPIC THEATER. 51 Clark Street, opposite Sherman House. "REILLY & WOOD'S NEW BIG SHOW." Bellonini, 4 Wood Family, Mile. Price, Pat Reilly, Byrnes and Helene. 3 Bros. Byrne, Mons. Alfred, Alexandroff Bros., Dan Hart, Florence Miller. Daily at 2:30 and 8 p. m. Prices 10, 20, 30c—no higher.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison. Good Reserved Seats............25 and 50c. NIGHTLY, REGULAR MATINEES, CHAS. BOWSER IN Fred Marsden's Funny Play, CHEEK. Next Attraction—Verner in Shamus O'Brien.

HAVLIN'S THEATER. Standing-Room Only at 8 p. m. The Jolly Comedian and Sweet Singer, CHAS. A. GARDNER in FATHERLAND. Secure seats by telephone 5177. Matinee Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c. Night Prices, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c. Next Week—Geo. Wilson Great Minstrels.

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McVICKER'S THEATER. Every Evening. Matinees Saturday Only. MR. CHAS. WYNDHAM, MISS MARY MOORE, And the famous Comedy Company from the Criterion Theater, London. FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY OF T. W. ROBERTSON'S GREAT COMEDY, DAVID GARRICK. AS PLAYED BY MR. WYNDHAM FOR TWO SEASONS IN LONDON. Next Week—Farewell appearances of Mr. Wyndham.

COLUMBIA THEATER. Mr. W. H. MORTON ....Manager. TONIGHT, MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY, The World's Greatest Tragedian, SALVINI. Tonight—OTHELLO. Tomorrow night—Alexander Salvini and A. M. Palmer's Company in "A CHILD OF NAPLES." SEATS ON SALE FOR ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT.

COLUMBIA EXTRA. Sale of Seats BEGINS TODAY for the Actor's Fund Benefit THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 9. ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS NOW IN THE CITY WILL APPEAR.

HOOLEY'S—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. Commencing TONIGHT, Engagement of MR. & MRS. KENDAL OF LONDON—And Their Own Company. TONIGHT and Tuesday, "A SCRAP OF PAPER." Wed. and Friday Ev'gs and Saturday Matinee, "THE IRONMASTER." Thursday and Saturday Evenings, "QUEEN'S SHILLING."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. Second appearance of the great German Tragedian, ERNST POSSART, Supported by the Entire Dramatic Company of the Amberg Theater in New York City. Tonight, Monday, Jan. 6—FRIEND FRITZ (Rabbi Sichel, Ernst Possart). Tuesday and Saturday nights—Merchant of Venice. Wednesday, Possart in two different characters—Gebildeter Berliner and Daughter of Fabricius. Thursday—Die Bluthochzeit. Friday and Saturday Matinee—Friend Fritz. Regular Prices. Seats Now on Sale.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM. Beginning MONDAY, Jan. 6. THE ½ MAN, ½ DONKEY. | 3 BIG STAGE SHOWS. Theater No. 1—Mile. Roka's Gaiety Co. Theater No. 2—Performing Birds and Monkeys. Theater No. 3—McDowell & Stevens' Hoop-La.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM. TIBINIGEESHIE, INDIAN DWARF. Theater No. 1—Crolius Comedy Co. Theater No. 2—George Diamond's Comiques.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM. Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts. LIBBY PRISON. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. (Sundays included.) Thousands of interesting Northern and Southern Relics of the late civil war. Admission, 50 cents. Children under fifteen, 25 cents.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof. DAVID HENDERSON ....Manager. LAST WEEK. TONIGHT AT 8. McCaull Opera Co., IN CAPTAIN FRACASSA. Dellinger's Latest Successful Opera. Sunday, Jan. 12—THE HENRIETTA.

MADISON-ST. THEATER. THURSDAY, JAN. 9, AT 8 P. M., MRS. DR. LONGSHORE-POTTS Will commence a series of lectures on HEALTH AND DISEASE, With an address to both sexes. FRIDAY, JAN. 10, AT 2:30 P. M., First lecture to LADIES ONLY. First two lectures will be free. (The management reserves the right to refuse admission to any one.)

THE HAYMARKET—*Will J. Davis.* Immediate Hit by the Young Actor, FREDERICK WARDE, As BELPHEGOR in the MOUNTEBANK. Sunday, Jan. 12—KELLAR. Coming—THE BOSTONIANS. Season sale now ready.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER. Ground Floor—Cor. No. Clark and Kinzie-sts. This Week—Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, & Sunday, THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM. Randolph-st., | And Two Bijou Theaters | Near Clark. PROF. WALLACE'S SILK EXHIBIT, showing the manufacture of silk, from the worm in the cocoon to the finished silk garment. Maj. Mertz & wife, midget couple; Claire Sisters, Mammoth Fashion Plates. The Cronin Tragedy in Wax, a Million Wonders. 2 new stage shows in separate theaters.

NEW WINDSOR THEATER, North Clark and Division-sts. Tonight, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, THE BURGLAR! By Gus Thomas. Popular Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1. Next Week—Jim the Penman.

EXPOSITION BUILDING. Open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays from 1 to 10 p. m. The Entire Wonderful Collection of Vassili Verestchagin. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Saturday devoted especially to Children. Admission for Children on that day only, 15 cents.

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st. Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. SENSATIONAL FEATURES OF Dr. Cronin's Murder. Grand Concerts Afternoon and Evening by the HUNGARIAN GYPSY ORCHESTRA. Admission to All..........50c | Children..........25c

CRITERION THEATER. Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees. WM. REDMOND —and— MRS. THOMAS BARRY in their great New York success, HERMINIE. A Story of the Franco-Prussian War. Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c. Next Week—HOYT'S RAG BABY.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison. RILEY AS THE WOMAN-HATER THIS WEEK. McCall and Daniels, De Lorrimer, Mack and Ardell, MacAvoy, Morrissey and Rich, Allen and Dalmain, Demonio, Rowe, &c. Admission, 10c. Smoking permitted. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

LYCEUM—High Class Vaudeville. The Howard Burlesque and Specialty Co. The models of the earth brought together. Talent, riches, beauty, and fun combined. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

The Tribune.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1890.

THE death of Judge Knickerbocker makes a vacancy which the Governor must fill. The term for which the Judge was elected expires in November of this year, and there therefore remains less than a year of it. Had there been more than a year it would have been necessary to call an election to fill the vacancy. The position is one of so much daily importance to the public that Gov. Fifer will probably not lose time in designating the person who is to fill it.

THE latest news from Columbus, O., is that the millionaire stock gambler of New York City, Brice, has made the biggest bid for the Senatorship. Thompson, another millionaire, is the only opponent left in the field, but as he cannot bid over Brice, not having the stuff to do it, the game is up with him and the scandal of six years ago will be repeated with variations of detail. Brains, ability, character, social station, statesmanship, party service count for nothing when a Senatorial seat in Ohio is up for disposal among Democrats. The biggest pot of money takes it. Boodle buys the Ohio seat in the American House of Lords. Standard Oil steps down and out after its six years of Lordship and the Wall street speculator and rainbow chaser outbids all the other hucksters and will stride into his place. And this is the work of the Democratic leaders of the great Buckeye State who have displayed such virtuous indignation against monopolies and trusts, boodle and barrels, and the use of money in elections and blocks of five. And all the while these fellows in Ohio were working to elect a Legislature on these hypocritical issues they had the election of Brice in view and the personal profits that would come out of it. These blatant leaders who clamored so lustily against "blocks of five" are now round in blocks of tens and fifties gobbling their share of the boodle and hurrahing for Brice, who owns them, body, soul, and breeches! So much for Democratic consistency and reform!

THERE is one feature of the recent gambling raids which must have been generally noticed. That is that they are directed more against persons than implements, and that consequently the visitors at the "houses," and not the gaming-house keepers, are the chief sufferers. The only way to make these forays do any good is for the police to seize and destroy everything in the shape of a gambling implement they can put their hands on. Tables, wheels, chips, boxes, every conceivable layout and thing that is used for blackleg purposes should be broken and then burnt up. This was what made the raids of Washburn, when Police Superintendent, so disagreeable and unprofitable. All the stuff that was seized was whirled over to the Rookery, smashed up, and shoved into the furnace, out of reach of any replevin writ. The gamblers threatened prosecutions, but they never began them, for they knew they could not recover, though thousands of dollars' worth of their gambling tools was destroyed, as the law directs. The Harrisonian raids amounted to nothing, because the gamblers saved their "plant" by replevin process—the police storing but not destroying it, as the law directs. The Cregier raids of last week amounted to little, because the implements were not taken and destroyed, as the law orders, and the games reopened almost before the patrol wagon was out of sight. Supt. Marsh should read up on the law and on Washburn methods and introduce them. If he does he will be a raider whom the gamblers will dread. But if he sticks to the present milk-and-water ways they will laugh at him. The law directs the implements of gaming to be destroyed.

GOV. HILL'S ANTI-ELECTORAL REFORM PLATFORM.

Gov. Hill of New York is one of the two open and pronounced Democratic aspirants for the Presidential nomination of that party in 1892. The other, of course, is Grover Cleveland, who is more than willing to run for a third time. His platform of free trade is well known. His competitor's platform is more diversified, though quite simple. It is undying opposition to all measures for the restraint of the liquor traffic and the purification of the ballot-box.

This shows his political status. His social standing is thus given by an Albany correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser:*

> Hill has for years been in the grip of Edward Murphy of Troy, whose training was low, whose surroundings and associations have always been bad, and who delights in nothing else so much as a dog fight, or a cock fight, or a contest in a rat pit. It is strange that all of Hill's friends are of this order of men—men who have no pride, no social position, no recognized association with reputable men anywhere.

Gov. Hill has twice vetoed the Saxton Election bill, which is practically the same as the Australian voting system. Anxious that the Legislature which is soon to meet should know that he has not changed his views on the subject he has procured the insertion in his leading organ, the New York *Sun*, of the following dispatch:

> Gov. Hill will sign no ballot reform bill that will disfranchise a single voter. He will sign no bill that will tend to prevent poorly-educated men from voting. He will veto any bill that discriminates between the college man and the day laborer. . . . He will not sign a bill that puts a stigma on a poorly-educated voter and complicates the machinery of the election.

This was what the Governor said to the reporter, but it was not what he said to himself in his heart of hearts. His true sentiments were: "I can never afford to approve a bill which will deprive Democratic wealth of the power to buy the vote of poverty and see that it is voted according to contract. I cannot afford to put my name to a bill which will make elections honest, because that will mean my defeat. It will demonetize the campaign contributions of the Democratic millionaire. It will end the usefulness of the Democratic boss who can control his fifty or hundred ignorant voters. It will give to timid Democrats, who at present do not dare to scratch because it is known how they vote, the courage to break loose from party ties."

It is fine to talk of discriminating against the day laborer and putting a stigma on a poorly educated voter, when the bill which the Governor has twice vetoed, and will doubtless veto again, is designed for their special benefit. For tens of thousands of them the free ballot does not at present exist. They are bought, driven, wheedled, cheated. They are voting cattle. The Republicans of New York and some of the decenter Democrats want to end this state of things, but Gov. Hill will not, have it because it would result in a terrible loss of votes to his party. It would force it to conduct honest campaigns, something in which it has had no experience.

The New York *Times* (Mug.-Dem.) denounces Hill. The *World* condemns him. It says:

> He knows that ballot reform is the most Democratic of causes. He knows that its purpose and effect are to free the poor man from the control of his employer in the exercise of the franchise.

He knows that it will free so many men from the control of their Democratic bosses and purchasers that not all the efforts of the saloonkeepers can carry New York for him. He does not believe that ballot reform is the most Democratic of causes for such a Democrat as he is. He has seen its workings in Massachusetts. The Democrats clamored for the Australian system that they might "emancipate the factory hand" and carry the State. They did not carry the State, and when the municipal election came off in Boston they were beaten. The new law apparently has freed not factory hands but timid Democrats who had not previously dared to vote against their party and have it known.

Another thorough-paced Democratic machine and spoils man, Senator Gorman (Democratic boss), has also come out against the Australian system and told the party in Maryland it must not adopt it, for it will mean defeat. When two such Democrats as Hill and Gorman agree that ballot reform is bad for the Democracy it may be taken for granted that they know what they are talking about, and that they and not innocent New York editors will define the party creed on the subject.

There is no doubt that Democrats here and there have worked for the Australian system, believing it would gain them votes of men supposed to be influenced or terrorized by their employers. But wherever these laws have been tried it has turned out that the workingmen stood in no need of such protection, but that they did put an end to Democratic bossism, and vote buying and selling, and gave to a lot of Democratic slaves a voting freedom they had long been deprived of. Gov. Hill is too good a Democrat to commit the Massachusetts blunder.

SUDDEN DEATH OF JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER.

By the same sudden blow, in the same locality, and with the same swiftness of fate which removed the late Alfred Cowles, another prominent and universally esteemed citizen of Chicago, Judge Joshua C. Knickerbocker of the Probate Court, has passed into eternal rest. The Calumet Club has thus suffered a double affliction, the bar has lost an able, pure, and upright member, and the City of Chicago one of its most eminent citizens. Judge Knickerbocker had been many times honored by the city, which had not only admiration for his intellectual ability but confidence in his sterling rectitude of character, his unflinching honesty, and his high standard of morality. He had successively served this city as Supervisor, Alderman, and member of the General Assembly, and in all of these capacities acquitted himself in such a manner as to gain universal esteem. His rugged honesty made him the uncompromising foe of all corporate schemes for plunder and more than once they felt the weight and strength of his blows. His ability as a lawyer, his splendid service in office, and, more than all else, his unassailable private character singled him out as an ideal candidate for the administration of the Probate Court, in which estates must be settled and financial responsibilities are most important and exacting, and it is an instance of the thorough integrity of the man that when he was elected Judge he sold all his stock in local corporations so he should never be embarrassed in litigations which might come into his court. Few men in his profession indeed stood higher in the public esteem. Few men will be more sincerely mourned or longer missed than this quiet, unpretentious, able, and honest Judge. Outside of his profession he had endeared himself to a large circle of friends by his many genial traits of character, his equable disposition, his personal dignity, and his good comradeship among men. He was fond of society—the society of intelligent men and women—was a great reader and good talker, and he will be sadly missed in the social circles of which he was so prominent a member. Like the late John Crerar, Judge Knickerbocker leaves no immediate family to mourn him, but as in the former case the whole city will lament the death of the exemplary citizen and the upright Judge.

APPEALING TO CÆSAR.

The leaders of the colored people in South Carolina have set an example to the whites. Incensed, and justly so, as they were at the brutal murder of the eight negroes confined in the Barnwell jail, they have not met force with force nor shown any disposition to take the law into their own hands. Victims as they have been year after year of cruelty, injustice, and oppression, they still look hopefully, patiently, and firmly to the law to redress their wrongs and give them simple justice. In this case the inferior race has made its appeal to the superior Cæsar. The action they have taken is that of lawabiding and worthy citizens. Their leaders have issued an address, signed by about 200 of the prominent colored people of Charleston and vicinity, calling for the enforcement of the law and for the protection of their lives and property. They make their appeal to the Democratic Governor and State authorities, and request the colored people to meet "for the purpose of consulting and formulating a plan by which the law can be enforced and order preserved *through the proper officers of the State.*" Even the *News and Courier*, the leading Democratic organ of the State, is moved to commend the loyal and conservative spirit of the negroes and indirectly to admit the justice of their plea. It says:

> The address of the colored men is not the voice of vengeance or an appeal to the base passions of an ignorant and irresponsible mob, but is rather distinguished for its conservatism of language and for its deference to law. It is a prayer for protection to no outside authority, but to the proper officers of the State Government. It is a special plea for the good offices of the Democratic officials of South Carolina, and not for the interposition of the Federal authority. It is a pledge of the negro's confidence in the strength and honesty of the State Government, and of his willingness to assist in "upholding the strong arm of the Administration." In a word, the signers of the address throw themselves upon the protection of the Governor of the State. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the wisdom or necessity of the proposed conference we are sure that Gov. Richardson will extend to the committee to be appointed by the conference the kindest consideration and will approve of any practicable plan for the suppression of violence and the overthrow of mob law.

It now remains to be seen whether Cæsar will heed the appeal which has been made to him. The Governor has offered the pitiful reward of $200 a head for the Barnwell lynchers, but this is far from being an enforcement of law, and is far from holding out any assurance that the laws are to be enforced. The financial consideration is not sufficient to induce any one to arrest or furnish information that will lead to the arrest of the wretches. It is safe to assume that the Governor will never be called upon to pay out any money on that account. More drastic measures will have to be taken to make the laws of the State operative, and that is all the colored men ask. Will the State authorities heed the appeal of the colored men and extend to them the protection of the law, to which they are entitled equally with the whites, or will they as heretofore allow mobs to control the law and refuse the help which they ask! The colored people have done well in placing themselves squarely upon their legal rights, and in so doing have fastened a responsibility upon the white officials which they cannot shirk without confessing that the laws of the State are powerless. It will not do for them to ignore this appeal or to evade it on the plea that it is unwise for the colored men to meddle in the matter and that the superior race can be trusted to attend to it in its own way and time. The whole country will look with interest to see what reply the State authorities will make in the premises. The colored people meanwhile are to be congratulated upon the judicious and patriotic character of the step they have taken. They have proved themselves good citizens.

ADVICE TO THE GAMBLERS.

If the Chicago gamblers, especially those belonging to the trust, are animated by those nobler instincts the possession of which distinguishes man from the brute they will save their friend and protector Cregier a peck of trouble by shutting up voluntarily for a few months. They cannot deny that he has done the square thing by them. It is true that they put up big money, which with the votes of the moral scratchers elected him. But he in return has let them run wide open for over eight months. He has stood by them as Jonathan did by David, and sheltered them from all harm.

During the eight months of sunshine and harvest the gamblers have enjoyed they have won back their campaign contributions, and any assessments they may have paid since then, ten times over. They have accumulated such a surplus fund from the contributions of workmen, laborers, clerks, drummers, strangers, fools, and others that they can afford to shut up shop for a few months till the excitement blows over.

They ought to do it for the Mayor's sake, so as to give him a chance to say to the "moral scratcher": "Gambling is at an end. The moment I learned that it existed I suppressed it." The gamblers know that the Mayor does not want to be harsh with them, that he has a soft spot in his heart for the fellows who put up the spot cash for his campaign. But they ought not to take an unfair advantage of his amiable weaknesses and sense of gratitude.

Shut up voluntarily till spring. By that time a fresh crop of suckers will be in readiness to blow in their earnings and the contents of their employers' tills. The tin-pail brigade will have saved up small sums, of the care of which the faro-banks will relieve the savings-banks. There will be no interference when the reopening comes in the spring, when the bluejays are out. If any complaints are made to the Mayor he will tell those who make them that they are mistaken, for there is no gambling going on. The gamblers will be allowed to run on unmolested till the end of Cregier's term, which will be a first, last, and only one. By this arrangement the gamblers will be coining money about twenty months out of the twenty-four for which they elected Cregier. As the business pays such an enormous per cent on capital and plant they ought not to grumble about those four months of vacation, especially when they are of so much value to their friend the Mayor.

ANOTHER CRIMINAL JUDGE NEEDED.

State's Attorney Longenecker says he hopes he may be able "to lure a third Judge from the Civil Courts to preside in Branch No. 3 of the Criminal Court during the January term." He ought to have no difficulty about that. It is the duty of the Judges to assist in the administration of justice. Owing to the fact that the Cronin case has taken up nearly seven months of the State's Attorney's own time and four months of the time of one branch of the Criminal Court the criminal docket has become crowded with the accumulated arrears of six months. There are 250 cases of various kinds, including several murder cases, awaiting trial. The regular grand jury will be impaneled today; 100 more cases will be added to the docket. It will require the entire time of three Judges to clear it. As long as prisoners are untried they are kept in jail at the expense of the taxpayers. Long delays in appeal cases from the Justice court mean a defeat of justice. Witnesses move away or are tampered with. Aldermanic and other influences are brought to bear against them. When, after delays of months, the cases are called the offenders are in a position to laugh at the Prosecuting Attorney. Without prompt justice in such cases there is no justice. One of the three courts will probably be occupied for the greater part of the month in trying the cases against the persons charged with bribing the Cronin jurors. Two Judges will hardly be able to dispose of the other cases. Instead of three courts for the January term Judge Longenecker would be justified in asking for four if he had assistants enough to prepare the cases. It may be added that it would be economy to give him another assistant. Judge Tuley, who is, we believe, the Chief Justice of the Civil Courts, ought to send another Judge to the North Side today to assist Judges Grinnell and Anthony.

TRUSTS AND PRICES.

Under this head the latest number of the *American Grocer* undertakes to contest the truth of what it calls the stock argument against trusts, that they increase the cost of living. It does this by giving a list of average export prices of leading domestic products for ten periods of five years each, the same including the inflated quotations due to the war. Its list includes corn, flour, wheat, cotton, leather, bacon, hams, lard, pork, beef, butter, cheese, eggs, starch, tobacco, sugar, and refined illuminating oils. Only the last two of these articles are controlled by trusts, and their export prices are not necessarily a gauge of those charged to domestic consumers. The *Grocer* says:

> From the above it appears that during the reign of trusts prices have been lower than for any preceding period of similar length. Labor never was better employed than at present; the railways of the country were never taxed to care for traffic as now, and that in spite of an increase in mileage from 35,085 miles at the close of the war to 160,000 miles in 1889. Wages are not only relatively better, but one dollar would buy more and better food and clothing during the last five years than for any former period.

This is all true, but it by no means establishes the tacit claim that as regards the operations of the trusts it would be best to "leave well enough alone." The truth is that the persistent downward tendency of prices has not followed as a consequence of the trusts, *but in spite of them.* It is due to the incessant cheapening in the costs of production and transportation which has been achieved within the last few years by applying human genius to the solution of the practical problems of life instead of confining it mostly to mere philosophical abstractions or the science of killing by war or starvation, which was the rule in former centuries. This progress has wonderfully ameliorated the condition of the average man, and the situation is full of promise for still greater benefits to him in the future. The aim of the men who engineer the trusts is to secure to themselves much the greater part of these advantages. But the block they have attempted to interpose in the pathway of the car of progress is too big a one to be allowed to stay there much longer, and those who argue now in favor of the obstruction being permitted to remain will have to hide their diminished heads before the storm of popular indignation that is sure to follow on a proper appreciation of the iniquity which the trusts have plotted against the welfare of society. The papers which now venture to plead for trust monopoly will do well to take time by the forelock and retire in good order before they are forced to retreat in ignominious confusion.

POWDERLY, GORMAN, AND HILL.

There is a decided difference of opinion between two individuals, each claiming to be "the friend of the workingman." One of these is Gov. Hill, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, the other General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor. The first of these opposes the Australian system of voting because it is "a blow at the workingman." The second favors it because it frees him and makes him an independent voter. Probably there is not a living soul who has a doubt as to which one of these two men is the best friend of the worker and is best qualified to speak as to his real interests. If it were the welfare of the saloons that was under discussion no one would challenge the New York Governor's right to speak "as one having authority," but that is not the question at issue.

Listen to Mr. Powderly's reason for favoring the Australian system:

> Every man who toils for a living knows what it is to stand in the sight of his foreman and take a ballot from a ticket peddler who represents a party in opposition to the one in whose behalf the foreman interests himself. It is quite an easy matter to advise the workman to assert his independence at the polls and ignore the boss. Put yourself in the place of a workman who has a wife and five or six helpless children depending on him for support; look into the cellar on that early morning in raw November and count the number of barrels of flour, bushels of potatoes, or pounds of beef; count the number of little feet that will require shoes during the winter; sum up the expenses of the household, and then look into a pocketbook with nothing in it but the hope of the next pay day. Then walk up before the man who can at a word deprive you of the chance to earn a dollar during the whole winter and refuse to take the ticket he offers you. It is expecting too much of human nature to ask a man to starve his children for the sake of his vote.

If the voting were conducted as he wishes it to be the influence of others than superintendents and foremen would come to an end. The ward boss could no longer be sure of the allegiance of his trained and drilled company of voters. The men in the service of the departments of a great city like New York would vote their convictions instead of passing in the tickets their foremen handed them.

Another "friend of labor" who is against the Australian system is Senator Gorman, Democratic boss of Maryland. He says:

> The system that removes the voter from the influences of men of intelligence to a box leaves him to the danger of the money power. You pay a voter, if you pay him at all, in secret. By the system he is exposed to the corrupt influences of bribery more than ever.

For "influences of men of intelligence" read "influences of ward boss, foreman, and superintendent." If these influences are banished from the polls the Democratic party has been dealt a heavy blow in Baltimore as well as in the cities of New York. As for this alleged exposure of the voter to bribery it is absurd. This system will do away with the tempters, for there will be few buyers of votes when the purchaser has no means of knowing that the goods have been delivered. Nobody will buy a pig in a poke. The men reared under the present vicious methods may be willing to sell their votes, as of old, but as they will be unable to furnish the evidence that they have lived up to the bargain they will hardly find the buyers.

With Hill and Gorman against the Australian system and Powderly for it, the workingmen ought to have no trouble in making up their minds as to the position they should take.

LOCATION OF A NEW INSANE ASYLUM.

The County Commissioners have advertised for a tract of land containing not less than forty acres on which to erect a new insane asylum. They express a preference in their advertisement for a tract with a lake frontage. Some of the Commissioners object to this preference and for two good reasons: (1) Insane patients are apt to be easily affected with pulmonary diseases. Contiguity to a water frontage is favorable to the progress of such diseases. (2) No large tract of land with a lake frontage can be had in Cook County from the Indiana State line to Highland Park at anything like a moderate price. The lake shore has been bought up for speculative purposes. There is a chain of suburban settlements from north to south along the shore from Fort Sheridan to East Chicago. The County Board proposes to appropriate only $100,000 for building purposes. If $50,000 or $60,000 is spent in the purchase of a site, there will be but $40,000 or $50,000 to spend on the proposed new asylum, which is much needed. The institution at Jefferson is shamefully overcrowded. Under the circumstances the best thing the Commissioners can do is to purchase a tract of land along the canal or the Desplaines River for $200 an acre or thereabouts. The canal or the river will offer facilities for sewage. Property in Lyons or Palos or up in the Town of Maine or Proviso can be had cheaply. A good-sized farm can be purchased for $10,000. About $90,000 of the appropriation can be used for building purposes, and the new asylum can be put under cover this year.

The County Board had better reconsider its action at today's meeting, withdraw the advertisement expressing preference for lake-front property, and readvertise without reference to preferences.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN MASSACHUSETTS

Gov. Brackett of Massachusetts in his annual message to the Legislature presents a view of the temperance question in that State which ought to be full of consolation to those who have mourned the overwhelming defeat of the prohibitory amendment submitted in that State, though it is not likely such will be the case. The License Tax law of Massachusetts is tantamount to prohibition in a large part of the State, as the Governor shows, but as this is not the prohibition which Prohibitionists want these unreasonable beings will probably continue grumbling and voting in alliance with Democrats to defeat the restrictions of intemperance under the present law.

Under the existing Local Option law the sale of liquor is prohibited in all the towns and cities of the State except in those whose citizens vote to license the sale. The Governor's statistics show that under this law during the last year of the 351 towns and cities 288 voted against and only 63 in favor of license, and that if the towns vote this year the same as last after the 1st of May there will be prohibition in over four-fifths of the towns and small cities of the State. Boston and the large cities, filled with foreigners, voted for license. No prohibition law could be enforced in them.

Even in the cities which have voted for license tax the law is largely prohibitory, as will be seen by its provisions, which are thus set forth by the Governor:

> Under the limitation act of 1888 only one license can be granted in Boston for every 500 and in other cities and towns only one for 1,000 inhabitants. Sales in these towns and cities are prohibited between the hours of 11 at night and 6 in the morning every week day, at all times during the Sabbath, all election-days and legal holidays, except in certain cases by druggists and by licensed innholders to their guests. They are prohibited in any building within 400 feet of a public school, and in any building within twenty-five feet of any real estate the owner of which duly objects to the granting of a license therefor. Every license to sell liquor to be drank on the premises is subject to the condition that the licensee shall not keep a public bar, and shall hold a license as an innholder or common victualer; and this latter he is not entitled to hold unless actually carrying on the business specified. The meaning of the law clearly is that, while liquor may be sold by a licensed dealer, like other merchandise, to be carried away, it shall not be sold to be drank on the premises except in hotels and restaurants. The obvious intent is to do away with the dramshop and the public bar, and only to allow the licensed proprietors of hotels and restaurants, as incidental to their business as such, to furnish liquor to their bona fide guests.

The Governor calls for the enforcement of this law, and notifies the Legislature that if additional legislation is needed to make the License Tax law more effective and stringent in its operation he will heartily favor it. As laws are always well enforced in Massachusetts there is little doubt that the Liquor Tax law will be applied and that liquor selling will be much reduced. The conditions, in deed, are such as should be satisfactory to Prohibitionists, and the small area of the State left to the liquor sellers should offer a tempting field for their missionary work on public sentiment, but it is not likely to happen. With the Prohibition brethren it is everything or nothing.

A LITTLE 5-year-old girl in a Chicago suburb, when told New-Year's Eve to say her prayer, surprised her mother by saying she was tired of her old prayer and was going to invent a brand-new one of her own for 1890. Whereupon she folded her hands and said the following:

> God bless all the people in the world but thieves. How quiet it is tonight! The stars and moon are shining bright. Way down in the valley the stars are shining bright. The moon is peeping over the foothills. Children, fear not, for God is above.

THE New York *World* recently offered a prize for the best recipe for keeping a husband at home. It was won by a lady who wrote: "Keep him at home by encouraging him to go out occasionally. . . . Employ no arts of coquetry. . . . Become his choicest comrade. . . . Keep the details and worries of the household from him. He has his full share of worry outside." If, after all this, he goes elsewhere, she adds, "he is not worth keeping at home." True, madam. Your husband has a treasure of good judgment and common sense in you.

THE expression, "dead as a smelt," was probably first used by some man who had thoughtlessly ordered a dish of smelts at a restaurant in some inland town.

AND so Patti will be Home, Sweet Homing here again in March. Dear—$3,500 a night—little Patti!

ALL things come to him who waits. Before fifty years have passed away New York, St. Louis, and Washington, if they are good little children in the meantime, will all have had their World's Fairs.

ABOUT this time look out for extremely cold weather in those parts of Ohio where all the Senatorial candidates reside whose names are not Brice.

SENATOR VEST obstinately denies that he has any symptoms of the prevailing influenza. He must have heard that several persons in Chicago are afflicted with it.

THE superstitious will regard it as a bad omen that the New Year was not four days old when the political remains of John M. Palmer were dragged from their retirement and once more hung up to public view as a candidate for Vice-President.

TAMAGNO had only the influenza while here. If he catches it again in Mexico, together with mosquitoes, fleas, centipeds, tarantulas, and scorpions, and finds nobody in Greaserdom who knows how to cook macaroni, how his hungry soul will long for Chicago!

SARAH BERNHARDT'S "Joan of Arc" is an overpowering success. She plays the part, in all probability, much better than the real Joan did.

WE know now why Chicago has escaped all the cyclones and cold waves that have started in this direction from the West. They turned aside in order to avoid passing over the Du Page County poorhouse.

NOW COMES on the Ohio Senatorial tournament in earnest. The longest purse will knock the Buckeye.

A FAITH-CURE doctor in Pennsylvania has been compelled to suspend practice in order to be treated for canker, and the hard-hearted old "regular" who has the case cheerfully exhorts him to have faith and charges him $15 a visit.

THE sad and untimely death of the lamented McGinty seems to have put a stop to the practice of committing suicide in dress suits.

IF the job of cleaning out the gamblers is not to Hizzoner's liking let him turn it over to some energetic scavenger. The gamblers must go. The City Council has said it. Look at the figures again, Mr. Mayor—55 to 5.

PERSONALS.

Prince Hatzfeldt extends his compliments to Prince Murat and says as how he comprehends his recent cut in rates.

Prince Bismarck received 600 telegrams of New-Year congratulations from different parts of Germany and from foreign countries.

The Duchess of Marlborough has taken $60,000 more from the Hamersly estate in New York to support her ducal attachment in England.

Charles H. Hackley, a wealthy lumberman of Muskegon, Mich., has given that place a public library costing $125,000, and now adds $15,000 for a soldiers' monument.

Gov. Gordon of Georgia will in a few days issue his proclamation declaring that Monday, the 20th of January, shall be a public holiday in honor of Gen. Lee's birthday.

Thomas A. Jones has just been discharged from the Washington Navy-Yard, it having been learned that he assisted in ferrying John Wilkes Booth across the Potomac after the assassination of Lincoln.

Henry R. Pierson, late Chancellor of the University of New York, who died in Albany New-Year's Day, was one of the famous 306 who stood out for the renomination of Gen. Grant in 1880. In 1884 he became a tariff reformer and voted for Cleveland.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the preface to a book on visions, says, with all a scientist's conservatism, that once, watching by a deathbed, the impression was conveyed to him that something—that is the word he uses—passed from the body into space.

Speaker Reed has a few peculiar habits. He is a strong believer in the restful mental effects of good fiction. He always carries a novel in his pocket and in moments of leisure reads a few pages. He finds that he is thus enabled to overcome the weariness of mind which his exacting duties beget.

King Carlos of Portugal, who possesses sixteen Christian names, while his younger brother answers to no less than thirty, is personally one of the most amiable of monarchs. He is a handsome blonde young man, who carries himself with a military air, and is credited by his personal friends with considerable decision of character. He is a devoted sportsman, an accomplished musician, speaks seven languages, and paints in water-colors.

The Shah of Persia's recent visit to Europe has been very beneficial to his subjects. Whether he has grown wise in his old age or is anxious to appear progressive, the fact remains that he is doing a great deal for the improvement of the sanitary and moral condition of Teheran. He is introducing sewerage into the city and has broken up what are known in this part of the world as "dives." It is said that Hadji Hassein Ghooly Khan, ex-Minister to the United States, has greatly assisted the Shah in these reforms.

Ex-Mayor Grace of New York, who has just had a long interview with the Secretary of State on matters of South American policy, is mightily impressed with the intellectual vigor which was revealed to him in his intercourse with Mr. Blaine. He declares that he never met a man with such a wonderful power instantly to seize the salient idea of a matter under consideration, intuitively to balance a proposition in his mind, and at once to bring to bear upon it the most remarkable resources in the way of learning and argument.

Wilbur F. Sanders, the new Senator from Montana, went to Virginia City in 1863. The town was then the retreat of a large number of Price's demoralized army, and these swore that no American flag should float over the town. Sanders took a couple of revolvers, went down to a flagpole, and ordered up the bunting familiar to every eye and dear to every loyal heart. There were several hundred of the Price remnant on the ground, and all armed. But the flag went up, and Sanders coolly told them that, while they were hundreds to his one, the first man who made a move toward hauling down that flag would be sent to where corn wasn't worth 15 cents a bushel. And there he stood from sunrise to sunset and protected the flag.

CURRENT NOTES.

A sunken man-of-war—Boulanger.—*Puck.*

First Man (excitedly)—"Our boarding-house is afire!" Second Man (calmly)—"Come, then, hurry up, and perhaps we may be able to get something hot."—*Jury.*

"That man's a genius. He started a pistol factory and invented a new cannon." "That's nothing. I know a man who started a bucket-shop and made a barrel."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

Wickwire—"Did you take your wife to see the safeblowers last night?" Figg—"I should say I didn't. You see, I keep my money locked up in the safe at home."—*Terre Haute Express.*

Aunt—"I'm glad to hear such good news from Thomas. I think he is a promising young man." Uncle—"Yes, I think so, too, and Shears, the tailor, agrees with me."—*Boston Herald.*

She—"George, you are the first gentleman that ever kissed me." He—"Malinda, by the same right allow me to say that you are the first young lady that I ever kissed."—*Detroit Free Press.*

He—"I don't see why there should be no marriage or giving in marriage in Heaven!" She—"Probably because there won't be any men there."—*Life.*

Artist—"You seemed to be very humble in the presence of that man. You acted as if you were afraid of him. You're not usually so deferential." Journalist—"Hush, he might hear you. That's the compositor who sets up my work."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Wickwire—"Now there's Figg, for instance. He has no idea of the value of money." Wabsley—"Why, I thought Figg was a little close, if anything." Wickwire—"Yes, that's just what I said. A nickel looks as big to him as a cart-wheel."—*Terre Haute Express.*

Quevedo—"Gesner is the bravest man I ever knew. Most remarkable man." Curtis—"I don't know that. Never discovered it." Quevedo—"Well, he is. Why, he went into a store to buy his wife a present and actually talked back to the saleslady."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"Business is mighty dull," groaned the proprietor of the lunch-counter as he dusted the pies and gave the doughnuts their morning bath. "I could have sworn it," observed a customer grimly. "Why?" demanded the lunch-counter man. "Well, I noticed when I bit into this sandwich that you could not make both ends meat."—*America.*

Traveler—"See here, my friend; I noticed the way you threw that trunk around and smashed in four sides of it." Baggage Smasher—"Well, wot of it? A feller ain't got no time to handle de trunks wid gloves." Traveler—"O, that's all right; only I would like to make some arrangement with you. I am a trunk manufacturer, and business is a little slack just now."—*America.*

A Card from Ex-Gov. Bullock.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 1.—[Editors of the Constitution.]—Your strong editorial calling on our people to "stand by the law," and similar editorial advice in other leading newspapers of the State, are very cheering.

The message to the Nation which the brilliant and lamented Grady laid down his life to deliver will have been in vain if unlawful, murderous, and cowardly treatment of colored citizens is not condemned by the controlling elements in the communities where these outrages have occurred, and such measures taken by them as will prevent the possibility of repetition.

The files of your valued paper bear witness that on all proper occasions I have urged upon my party that the equal rights of the negro as a citizen could best be maintained by leaving the issue with the people who make up the communities of which the black man is an integral part.

The growing disposition by conservative Republicans to accept this plan—a disposition which was quickened into active life by Grady's great speech in Boston—is now checked and well nigh dispelled by the recent occurrences which good people here, as elsewhere, deplore. But something more than regret is necessary. Active steps must be taken at once to make prevention effective.

We are disposed to hug the delusion that there is no authority for the General Government to interfere with State affairs. This is a dangerous mistake. Such interference would be a great misfortune to us, but the authority for it is ample. It will be our own fault if we don't see to it that there is no occasion. Those representing the property and intelligence of our organized communities must take prompt and comprehensive measures to satisfy the country at large that these issues are safe with us.

If, in the opinion of Congress, a State Government fails to maintain a republican form of government with equal protection to the life and property of all its citizens, it would not only be its right but its duty to take "by appropriate legislation" action to secure it.

There has not been a Legislature assembled in Georgia since 1871 where any attention has been paid to the political disabilities imposed by the Constitution of the United States.

Would it not be a fair inquiry whether there was a valid State government when its Legislature ignored a part of the Constitution its members were sworn to support? Would not the fact be claimed as evidence that "the State" was not a legal organization, and therefore not worthy to be trusted with other national requirements?

The sooner the supremacy of law is impressed upon the violent and irresponsible elements among us, and that the black citizen is entitled under the law to all and every public right of any other citizen, the better for us all.

The voice of the press will be heeded by the people, and I hope its teaching will continue in the direction of maintaining the supremacy of law. RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

English Special Investments in the United States.

The investment of English capital in American enterprises within the last eighteen months is estimated at more than 200 millions of dollars. The following constitute the chief investments since May, 1888:

American breweries and general securities trust	$25,000,000
Bartholomae Brewing company	3,100,000
Car Trust Investment company	5,000,000
Chicago breweries	4,000,000
Chicago elevators	4,500,000
Cincinnati breweries	2,000,000
Dickens Custer mines	2,100,000
Denver breweries	2,000,000
Eastman Pork Packing company	3,000,000
Frank Jones Brewing company	6,500,000
Gatling Gun company	4,000,000
Golden Gate Alluvial Syndicate	250,000
Iron and Land Company of Minnesota	5,000,000
Indianapolis breweries	3,000,000
Law Debenture corporation	15,000,000
London and New York Investment Co	5,000,000
Land Mortgage Bank of Florida	2,500,000
Linotype company	5,000,000
Mono Lake gold fields of California	2,000,000
Mortgage Trust of America	2,500,000
Mexican Land and Colonization company (under Connecticut law)	10,000,000
New York Breweries company	4,500,000
Middleborough Town and Land company	10,000,000
Otis Steel company	4,500,000
Pillsbury and Washburn flour-mills	10,000,000
Pacific Mining company	3,375,000
Peter Schoenhofen Brewing company	2,000,000
Phœnix and Emerald breweries	2,500,000
United States Debenture corporation	15,000,000
St. Louis breweries	12,000,000
United States rolling stock	4,000,000
United States Brewing company	5,500,000
Vandusen elevators, Minneapolis	3,000,000
Total	$206,505,000

Halstead Down on "Calico" Foster.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* If the Republican members of the Legislature should unite and nominate Charles Foster for the Senate it would be equivalent to the indorsement of Calvin S. Brice for that body.

It is not settled that the Democratic caucus nominee must be elected. If the Republicans had the courage and good conduct to make a stand against boodle they might smash the Democratic slate.

The Republicans should not make a Senatorial nomination, but hold themselves in reserve. Charles Foster and Cal Brice are peas out of the same pod.

Now the idiots will gibber that Foster must be vindicated. That is always the outcry when a serious objection is raised to a public man.

If Foster will stay out of the Senatorial contest he will not need an indorsement. If he goes in for it he ought not to get it.

We still have a hope that there may be saving grace in the Republicans to prevent them from making their submission to boodle along with the Democrats, but the prospect is not good.

Let the Republicans scatter their Senatorial votes and be ready to assist in smashing the Democratic party on the rock of boodle.

Washington's Dress Sword.

New York *Tribune:* Representative McComas again brings forward the proposition appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of the dress sword of Washington. This sword was bequeathed by Washington to his nephew, Maj. George Lewis, who had served so faithfully on his staff throughout the war of the Revolution. Maj. Lewis selected this sword, as it was worn on what he regarded the greatest event of his uncle's life—the surrendering, in Annapolis, of his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Maj. Lewis also esteemed the sword of great value, as it was identified with the whole career of Washington while President. It was generally worn by him on all state and dress occasions.

[The holder of this dress parade sword wants the public to pay rather dearly for what was originally a present to Washington. He had better keep it another hundred years. Perhaps by that time he will abate his exorbitant price.]

GEORGE HENRY BOKER.

America has not so many dramatists of the higher order that one like George Henry Boker should be permitted to pass away with no other tribute to his memory than a paragraph in the obituary columns. True, he was not prominent in the present generation; indeed, he would have been almost unknown of late years but for the revival of one of his best plays by Mr. Lawrence Barrett in 1883. This actor, who has so often honored his profession by his efforts to reconcile literature with the stage, produced "Francesca da Rimini with a dignity of cast and a luxury of investiture that helped to give it a wide popularity. The performance was at once a literary and spectacular treat. Mr. Barrett played Lanciotto (as Giovanni Malatesta was called in the drama); Mr. Louis James made one of the marked successes of his career as Pepe, the clown; and Miss Wainwright was a lovely and gentle Francesca.

The play was written by Mr. Boker in his most prolific period—about 1853. Of all tragedies composed on the theme of which Dante furnished the outline that of the Philadelphia poet was probably the most satisfactory. Silvio Pellico had treated the subject for the Italian stage in 1819, and Leigh Hunt had written the "Story of Rimini"; but neither of these works was so adaptable to stage purposes as the version prepared by Mr. Boker. The latest drama contained all the important facts that could be then learned about the unhappy Italian lovers.

It was well, perhaps, for the poet's inspiration that the whole truth was not then known about Francesca and Paola; for they are not as lovable a couple in the cold light of recent research as they are in the twilight of romance. It is now known that Giovanni Malatesta was married to Francesca in 1275; and it was not until ten years afterward that he slew her and his adulterous brother. Paola, the Handsome, although younger than Giovanni, had been married six years before, and left a wife and children to mourn him. A daughter was born to Giovanni and Francesca, and survived both.

Despite these matters of fact the poetical illusions regarding the lovers will not be destroyed. Dante's tender passage will always be read with tears; and other actors, besides Mr. Barrett will doubtless win sympathy as the hero of Mr. Boker's tragedy.

The dead author was a curious example of a genius that blossomed early and suddenly became barren. Had he died when a young man he would have been lamented as was Keats in England, for the promise of his youth was far greater than the performance of his years. To have died half a century ago would have assured him a much higher niche in the temple of fame than he is now likely to occupy. It was Bulwer Lytton who sang of the fate of André Chénier:

> "The shrine that longest guards a name
> Is oft an early tomb;
> And the poem most secure of fame
> Is some wronged poet's doom."

Poets and beautiful women do not know how fortunate it is for them when they die young.

Unfortunately for the genius of Boker it was never put to the test of a hard struggle. The world smiled on him from his youth; and Fame competed with Fortune in showering favors upon him. So he pitched his tent at Capua and never pushed on to Rome. He was born in 1824, and was therefore a young man when he published his first volume of poems, "The Lesson of Life" in 1847. The following year there came from his pen a work which exceeded the expectations of even his most ardent admirers. It was a five-act tragedy on a Spanish subject; he called it "Calaynos." It attracted the attention of Samuel Phelps, then manager of the Sadlers Wells Theater in London, who produced it, himself playing the title rôle. The drama was received with applause, and was acted more than one hundred times in England. It was also done in Philadelphia, although not so successfully, James Murdoch, who is still living, was the hero in the American performance.

In "Calaynos" Mr. Boker displayed the qualities of fire, passion, and humor. In 1850 he brought out a second tragedy, and one which was in a literary sense superior to the first. It was "Anne Boleyn," a drama which, on account of its keen characterization and pure, strong English, will at this late day reward the attention of the student. There is a riper art in it than in "Calaynos"; but the imagination of the author was already beginning to flag. Many passages in "Anne Boleyn" remind one in their simple and strenuous English of the Elizabethan dramatists. The following lines are from Wyatt's soliloquy as he beholds Anne led to execution:

> O Anne, Anne!
> The world may banish all regard for thee,
> Mewing thy fame in frigid chronicles,
> But every memory that haunts my mind
> Shall cluster round thee still. I'll hide thy name
> Under the coverture of even lines;
> I'll hint it darkly in familiar songs
> Through all my numbers: so that heedless men
> Shall hold my love for thee within their hearts,
> Not knowing of the treasure.

Anne's farewell to her attendants is a passage that also shows the author in the sincerity and strength of his style:

> And ye, my damsels,
> Who whilst I lived did ever show yourselves
> So diligent in service, and are now
> To be here present in my latest hour
> Of mortal agony—as in good times
> Ye were most trustworthy, even so in this,
> My miserable death, ye leave me not.
> As a poor recompense for your rich love
> I pray you to take comfort for my loss,
> And yet forget me not. To the King's grace
> And to the happier one whom you may serve
> In place of me be faithful as to me.
> Learn from this scene, the triumph of my faith,
> To hold your honors far above your lives.
> When you are praying to the martyred Christ
> Remember me, who as my weakness could,
> Followed afar behind His shining steps
> And died for truth forgiving all mankind."

"Anne Boleyn" was followed by two plays that were presented on the boards of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other cities. "The Betrothal" was a strong and thoroughly actable play with a tragic ending; "All the World a Mask" was a well-sustained comedy of modern life. "The Podesta's Daughter" and "Leonore de Guzman" were written and published before 1856. In that year these plays, with a number of miscellaneous poems, were collected and published in two volumes.

During the war Mr. Boker wrote many stirring lyrics that contributed much to his fame and comforted the soldiers of the North. These were afterwards collected under the title of "Poems of the War." Several are still remembered, notably "The Black Regiment" and "Dirge for a Soldier," in memory of Gen. Phil Kearny. The "Ride to Camp" and "On the Hill Before Centerville" are full of poetic power and as fresh in feeling as when they were written.

Mr. Boker's lyric power was, perhaps, chiefly displayed in his dactyllic poem in blank verse, "Song of the Earth." The chorus of stars rebuking the earth for its pride as the dwelling place of human souls is particularly fine:

> Heir of eternity, mother of souls!
> . . . . .
> Knowledge is restless, imperfect, and sad.
> Faith is serene, and completed, and joyful.
> Bow in humility, bow thy proud forehead;
> Circle thy form with a mantle of clouds;
> Hide from the glittering cohorts of evening.
> Wheeling in purity, singing in chorus;
> Howl in the depths of thy lone, barren mountains;
> Restlessly moan on the deserts of ocean,
> Wail o'er thy fall in the desolate forests,
> Lost star of Paradise straying alone!

It was about 1851 that Bayard Taylor wrote of his young fellow poet in the *International Magazine*: "In the first flush of youth, fortunate in all the relations of life, there is, perhaps, no American author to whom the future promises more than to Mr. Baker." That future has now become the poet, and it has not kept its promise. Mr. Baker served his country as Minister to Constantinople and St. Petersburg from 1871 to 1879; and in adopting diplomacy practically gave up poetry.

A volume of sonnets published in 1886 was his last literary work.

Democratic Indorsement of Democrats.

New York *Herald:* What we want in this city is a double back action, patent revolving guillotine on Union square. A basketful of heads now owned by bummers and humbugs and political swindlers would materially help us to solve the problem of good government. We are cursed and harried and victimized by politicians, and Tammany heads the gang.

David Isn't Built That Way.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* The late Grover Cleveland has written another letter in favor of ballot reform, but without giving any idea about what he really means. Neither he nor any one else, however, is likely to get much ballot reform in New York as long as David B. Hill is Governor of that State.

Able to Correct Its Own Blunders.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* The Republican party knows that it must be on its good behavior if it would succeed, for its proportion of men who think for themselves is so high that the party dare not offend them by persistent misconduct. It is far superior, therefore, in its power of self-correction.

Rough on the Royalties.

New York *World:* The royalties are all beggars, impostors, and parasites together. Battenberg is no worse than the rest of them. Not one of them ever earned an honest dollar or ate an honest dinner in his life.

Advice That Will Not Be Followed.

Cleveland *Leader:* Mr. Gladstone's advice is strictly for the benefit of Great Britain, not of the United States.

RULES FOR THE HOUSE.

PROBABILITY THAT THE NEW CODE WILL BE ACTED ON THIS WEEK.

Many Members Likely to Be Absent at the Opening of Congress Today—Mr. Frye Has a Bill to Promote Postal and Commercial Interests—Auspicious Outlook for the Navy—Commissioner Raum's Course Commended—Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5—[Special.]—During the holiday recess Speaker Reed has been busily at work upon the rules for the government of the House during the present Congress. Taking the rules of the last Congress as a basis and with the assistance of the journal clerk, who is an expert in parliamentary practice, the Speaker has nearly completed a draft of new rules which will be submitted for the consideration of the Committee on Rules within a day or two. The bulk of the rules are for the regulation of merely routine matters, such as the duties of officers, the preservation of order, the drawing of seats, etc., and in these there is no need of important change. The new matter will be found in that portion of the rules which relates to the conduct of business in the House and in Committee of the Whole, and the object of the proposed changes will be to simplify and facilitate the transaction of the public business. The majority hold that this can only be accomplished by adopting and enforcing such regulations as will give the minority, however large or small it may be, proper protection, yet secure to the majority the power to control the business of the House at all times. The two Democratic members of the Committee on Rules have been informed by Speaker Reed what the proposed changes will be, but as yet the commission has not been called together because McKinley and Carlisle have been occupied by their duties as members of the Ways and Means Committee. Cannon has been unavoidably absent and Randall is sick. A brief preliminary meeting will be called tomorrow and it is expected that the committee will have its report ready for the House next Thursday.

Frank Lawler has telegraphed from Chicago that he has the grip and cannot be on hand at the reassembling of Congress. Col. Abner Taylor stopped over at Baltimore, but will be here in the morning. He reported Senator Farwell to be on a later train which will get him here in time. Senator Cullom has been in Washington all through the vacation. Representatives Adams and Mason are also on hand. A good many members are not expected before Wednesday, and there will hardly be a quorum in either the House or the Senate tomorrow.

Senator Frye will tomorrow introduce a bill "to promote the postal and commercial interests of the United States." It authorizes the Postmaster General to enter into contracts for a term of years, not less than five nor more than ten, for the carrying of the mails between the ports of the United States and foreign ports in iron and steel American owned and built steamships, officered by American citizens, manned by at least one-half American citizens, and constructed after the latest and most improved models. It divides steamships into two classes: the first iron or steel screw steamships with a speed of at least eighteen nautical miles an hour and a gross registered tonnage of not less than 4,000 tons; and no vessel except of the first class shall be accepted for said mail service between the United States and Great Britain. The second class shall be iron or steel steamships not less than 2,000 tons gross, capable of a speed of fourteen nautical miles an hour. It further provides that all steamships hereafter built for this purpose shall be constructed on models and according to plans and specifications approved by the Secretary of the Navy, of sufficient strength and stability to carry and sustain the operation of least four effective rified cannon of a caliber of not less than six inches; to be especially adapted to conversion for use as transports or cruisers in the event of war. It provides that the compensation for mail service by the first-class ships shall not exceed $6 a mile for outward voyage, and for the second-class ships not more than $4 a mile; that a United States mail messenger shall be transported on each ship free of charge, with the usual cabin accommodation, to receive, take in charge, and deliver the mails to and from the United States; that officers of the navy may, with the consent of the Secretary, when in his opinion the public service will not be injured by it, be granted furlough and accept employment on those ships, receiving as pay furlough pay and such additional amount as the contractor and the officer may agree to; that each of these ships shall take an American born boy as cadet or apprentice for each one thousand gross register tons, and one for each majority fraction, who shall be ranked as a petty officer, trained as a sailor, and receive reasonable pay for his services. It contains a further provision that in event of war such steamers may be taken by the United States for use as transports or cruisers upon payment to the owners of the value of the same, to be ascertained by appraisal.

A local paper has this story, which may be better known in the Third Congressional District than in Washington:

"Congressman Billy Mason of Chicago has a way of pointing a moral and adorning a tale with a story. Last election day Billy was discussing President Cleveland's tariff message. 'His notion that the country was all burning up for tariff reform,' said the Illinois representative, 'reminds me of a Hebrew named Geisenheimer, who lived out at Joliet. About two weeks after the holidays he came up to Chicago and registered at the Palmer House. He kept himself somewhat conspicuously in the public eye until 10 p. m. As that hour approached he glued his eye to the big marble clock in the rotunda and on the dot he rushed up to the clerk's desk and demanded in excited tones: 'Ish dere a delegram for me?'

"'No, Mr. Geisenheimer, there is no telegram for you.'

"That satisfied him for another ten minutes, when he rushed in and asked: 'Ish dere a delegram for me?'

"'No, sir, no telegram.'

"Ten minutes later in he jumped. 'Vere is dot delegram for Mr. Geisenheimer?'

"The clerk had got about tired by this time. 'There is no telegram for you. When one comes I will send it to your room.'

"'All right.'

"But in a quarter of an hour in bounced Mr. Geisenheimer as redhot for a telegram as ever. The clerk turned him down and then got ready for the next attack. He folded a blank message, put it in a telegraph envelope, sealed it, and addressed it to Mr. Geisenheimer. He was after it as sharp as a pike in ten minutes. With eager hands he tore open the envelope, drew out the blank, and, as he opened it, rolled up his eyes and exclaimed: 'Mein Gott, mein Gott, my shtore is all burnt oop.'"

That there is to be an active effort to secure the revival of the grade of Lieutenant General of the army during the present session is apparent from the number of bills that have been introduced on the subject. Two Senators and three members have already presented measures. There is little doubt of early action on the part of the Senate, and with a favorable report from the House Military Committee there would seem to be a fair prospect for favorable action on the part of the Lower House. It is not only the friends of Gen. Schofield who are seeking the legislation, but those of Gen. Miles, Col. Grierson, and other officers who would receive promotion in case the bill became a law. As Col. Grierson will retire during the present year his friends are probably more active than some of the others, for unless the bill becomes a law at an early date his only chance for reaching a brigadier generalship will be lost.

With the Baltimore and Charleston just added to the list of vessels in active service, the new year may be said to have opened auspiciously for the navy. At least five more vessels will probably be put in commission during the year. These are the Philadelphia, San Francisco, Concord, Bennington, and Vesuvius. Including the two recent additions there are now eight new vessels in commission—the Dolphin, Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, Yorktown, Charleston, Baltimore, and Petrel. The old navy, including the apprentice squadron and receiving ships, comprises thirty-six vessels, less than half of which, however, are actually in serviceable condition. Thus it will be seen that, while good progress is being made with the new, the old are fast disappearing and that some rapid work must be done in Congress to keep the ship list up, numerically, to its present strength. It is expected that Congress will authorize the construction of at least ten new ships during the present session. Both the Naval Committees will take up the subject at once. The Senate Naval Committee has already given some consideration to the measure prepared by the Navy Department for the construction of battle ships and torpedo boats, and will continue the hearing of experts for some weeks yet. Elaborate plans illustrative of the policy outlined by Secretary of the Navy Tracy in his annual report for additional vessels are being prepared by the Department "Policy Board," of which Capt. McCann is President, and will soon be furnished to both committees. With the aid of these and the opinion of experts thereon the committees, it is hoped by the Department, will both be able to agree upon the same general policy and thus practically insure favorable and liberal action by the two Houses.

The wisdom of President Harrison in making Gen. Raum Pension Commissioner is becoming apparent. The Baltimore *Sun*, a Democratic paper, has the following, which states the case pretty accurately:

"Gen. Raum's administration of the Pension Office is not meeting with as much favor from the pension attorneys as did Mr. Tanner's. They complain that he is altogether too illiberal and that cases which would have gone through without question under Mr. Tanner are now thrown out entirely. The line is drawn particularly close on applications for increase of pensions. Under Gen. Black 70 per cent of these cases were allowed. Mr. Tanner ran the average up to over 90 per cent before he had been in office a fortnight. But Gen. Raum has cut it down until now barely 30 per cent of the applications are allowed. The claim agents blame the Board of Medical Review for many of the disallowances, claiming that they reverse the findings of the medical examiners in an arbitrary, haphazard manner. The dissatisfaction among the Republican claim agents has gone so far that Speaker Reed has been asked to intercede with Gen. Raum in behalf of a more liberal policy. The argument used is that if the present cheese-paring administration of the office, as they term it, is continued, it will result in the loss of thousands of soldiers' votes to the Republican party. They say the argument will be used that the Democrats under Gen. Black administered the pension office more liberally than the Republicans are now doing. It is fortunate that the Commissioner of Pensions is disposed to look at the public interests rather than those of the claim agents."

The new Justice of the Supreme Court, David J. Brewer, arrived in Washington yesterday accompanied by his wife and daughter. The party was met at the station by Justice Field, the cousin of the new member of the Supreme Court, who acted as escort to the Hotel Arno, where Justice Brewer has engaged quarters for the present. In personal appearance there is one fact about Justice Brewer which is quite uncommon, and that is that he closely resembles the numerous newspaper pictures that have been printed and presented to the public as counterparts of his features. The Kansas jurist was much fatigued by his long journey and remained at the hotel most of the day. He called at the Department of Justice, however, and tendered his resignation as Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit to Attorney General Miller, to take effect the 6th inst.

In company with the Attorney General and Associate Justice Field, Justice Brewer called on the President in the afternoon. The oath of office will be administered tomorrow morning. The new Justice will take his seat at the extreme left of the Chief Justice and Justice Lamar will move over to the other end of the bench.

The House will begin its sessions tomorrow with but two bills in position to be considered—the District of Columbia Appropriation bill and the McKinley Administrative Customs bill. As Mr. McComas, who has charge of the Appropriation bill, is sick, nothing will be done with that until he is able to be in his seat; and as Mr. McKinley will be busily engaged during the week at the meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means any discussion of the Customs bill is likely to be desultory and merely to kill time. The Committee on Ways and Means have scheduled hearings for this week as follows:

Monday—Silk and sugar.
Tuesday—Tobacco and liquors.
Wednesday—Provisions and farm products.
Thursday—Wood and paper.
Friday—Sundries.

It is not certain, however, that the above list will include this branch of the work of the committee, but until the Tariff bill is reported the committee will probably be more or less engaged in receiving information and views upon the schedules to be included in that measure.

Senator Morgan's resolution directing the President to instruct Minister Adams to formally recognize the Republic of Brazil, with the several amendments thereto, will come up as unfinished business and be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is believed that no further discussion will be had thereon. Just before adjournment for the holidays Senator Teller stated that he would, upon the reconvening of the Senate, call up for action his resolution to provide for the consideration of all Executive nominations in open session. Therefore this subject may occupy the time of the Senate during a portion of the week if suitable opportunity occurs for its discussion.

In the Senate the most important work of the week, so far as can be judged now, will be done in committee. Senator Plumb will press his Oklahoma Town-Site bill before the Committee on Public Lands tomorrow, hoping to secure favorable action on it. Senator Platt will endeavor to have the bills authorizing the admission of Idaho and Wyoming into the Union as States ready for report from the Committee on Territories after its meeting Wednesday. Senator Platt will also introduce this week a bill to enable settlers in Alaska to obtain titles to their lands.

Dr. D. G. Rush of Chicago is here to look after internal revenue legislation. He reports that the tobacco manufacturers will oppose the proposition to repeal the tobacco tax, and will probably come to Washington to get a hearing for their views. Concerning the whisky taxes Dr. Rush says no action is looked for unless the Senate proposition to remove the tax on alcohol used in the arts be taken up, and there seems to be a growing opposition to going even that far.

A report is expected this week from the Silcott committee upon the facts and law of the case, giving the conclusion of the committee upon the question of the location of responsibility for the cashier's shortage. This report is quite likely to lead to an extended debate, which may keep the House occupied until the Committee on Ways and Means suspends its public meetings.

Senator Voorhees intends to introduce a resolution tomorrow calling upon the Attorney General for all letters, papers, and collateral information in the Department of Justice setting forth what action, if any, has been taken by the said department looking to the prosecution of William W. Dudley for his celebrated blocks of five letters.

Some people in Washington tonight think that there may be some Chicago nominations sent to the Senate tomorrow. Representative Mason is one of these people.

HEAVY VESSEL SALES AT CLEVELAND.

James Davidson Disposes of Two Big Steamers—The Nahant Sold.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Although vessel property is held at high figures it is expected that the number of transfers within the present month will be large. Deals aggregating about $350,000 were closed here Saturday, and more are under consideration. James Davidson, Bay City's builder of wooden ships, has just closed a sale of two big steamers with Mr. Irwin, the Fairport dock manager, representing the forwarding company made up principally of Pittsburg capitalists and organized for handling the iron-ore business of Fairport. The boats are after the style of the Majestic. They will be sailed by Capt. Greenley, who sailed the Ranney, and Capt. Reid, who sailed the Australasia.

W. J. White contemplates purchasing a steamer, and is negotiating with Davidson.

Capt. Thomas Jones, Capt. Robert Wallace, and others have purchased the steamer Nahant from J. B. Merrill of Milwaukee for $40,000. Capt. Jones will control and sail her.

GALE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MANY WRECKS AND MUCH DAMAGE DONE OVER THE COUNTRY.

Lightning Plays Havoc with a Church in Ireland—Norman Town, in Northern Australia, Submerged by a Flood, and a Large District of Queensland Under Water—Lord Randolph Churchill and the Eight-Hour Movement—General Foreign News.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A gale has been raging all over Great Britain today. Much damage has been done throughout the country and many wrecks are reported. The Protestant church at Birr, Ireland, was struck by lightning and badly damaged. The Cunard steamer Umbria is delayed at Queenstown for repairs.

The gale was particularly severe on the Irish coast. At Killarney two women were killed by a falling tree.

Floods are reported in Queensland. A part of the Town of Norman Town is submerged, the water in many places being twenty feet deep. All the adjacent territory is under water. The floods cover an area of 300 miles.

POLITICS AND EIGHT HOURS WORK.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Letter Attracting Attention on All Sides.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Lord Randolph Churchill's second letter on the eight-hour question is attracting a good deal of attention and is regarded in a variety of ways by the different sections of politicians. The Ministers generally regard it as a rather wild bid for popularity and power, but in Tory circles of less responsibility the letter is otherwise interpreted. In London the conditions of labor are essentially different from those which obtain in any of the great towns of the North. It is not the rule here for men to work in conjunction with great investments in machinery. This lessens the amount of opposition from powerful capitalists to be encountered here, as compared with most other English cities, in regard to the eight-hour plan. Lord Randolph Churchill is evidently counting on this fact in his attempt to commit the Conservative candidates in London to a position on the labor question which will give them the support of many followers of the Socialist, John Burns, and take the wind out of the hands of the advanced Liberals. On the other hand, however, there is quite a strong party in the working class afraid of the eight-hour system, because they fear it will involve reduction of pay. Pitifully enough, men can be found who are working an average of eighty-eight hours a week, yet who protest against a proposal to lessen their period of work. They can hardly be blamed, however, for their fears, since disinterested and learned political economists are by no means agreed as to what effect a compulsory eight-hour law would have upon wages. At all events, Mr. John Burns has within a few days intimated to the Liberal leaders that the Tories are ready to concede all that the Socialists demand on this point.

BANQUETED BY HENRY IRVING.

One of the Many Dinners Tendered Mr. Toole Before Sailing to Australia.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, Jan. 5.—Mr. Henry Irving gave a banquet tonight to Mr. J. L. Toole at the Burlington Hotel, Cork street. Among the fifty persons present were Messrs. Bancroft, Parkinson, Clement Scott, David James, the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, Beerbohm Tree, Joseph Knight, and other representatives of the stage, literature, and art. The dining-room was one mass of roses and lilies, and the spread worthy of Delmonico. Only one toast was proposed—the health of Mr. Toole by Mr. Irving. This banquet was one of the many dinners given in honor of his departure for Australia. The Garrick Club dinner to Mr. Toole, which takes place next week, will be one of the notable gatherings in the history of that famous institution. The repast is to be served in the large front dining-room. The dinner is a private one, but tickets for the public banquet are rapidly being applied for.

In the course of a column interview Mr. Toole said: "Yes, I am going to Australia. I sail Feb. 21 by the Peninsular & Oriental steamer Britannic. I shall join the ship at Brindisi and thus avoid the Bay of Biscay. I am a terribly bad sailor. I open at Easter in Melbourne. Then I go to Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane. I dare say I shall go to other towns. I have had tempting offers from Tasmania and New Zealand. If I get as far as that I shall go to California, and back through America. I have been in America before, and they treated me kindly, more so than I deserve, and I should be glad to renew my acquaintance. I expect to find many changes there. Fourteen years is a long time in so go-ahead a country. I take out my old repertory, all my old farces and comedies. I shall take nothing new. My reason for going is that I wish to be among fresh faces. I do not want to work on a new piece."

"Will you ever play burlesque again?"

"Likely I should have played a travesty of 'La Tosca,' but I had no time. Six weeks do not permit the doing of much with a new thing, and I thought my friends would rather renew their acquaintance with old favorites. Burlesque in these days enters too much in the spirit of a variety entertainment. There is too much of the 'Sisters So-and-So will appear at half-past 9' about it."

THANKS TO MAJ. SERPA PINTO.

The Portuguese Minister at London Says They Are Due from Englishmen.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, Jan. 5.—The startling news from Africa in the London *Herald's* dispatches regarding England's attitude toward Portugal is the talk of diplomatic circles. It is said on pretty good authority that the news was instantly telegraphed to Madrid, and later a private dispatch regarding it was sent the Portuguese Embassy in London. When the *Herald* representative called on the Portuguese Minister this evening he found him well informed on all the phases of the controversy between the two Governments. He was surprised to learn that the English Consul, Johnston, had been heard from, that he was in good health and actively at work in Nyassa. According to the news sent the *Herald* the Portuguese would have to fight not Makololo alone but other powerful nations with whom Johnston has made friendly arrangements. In response to this serious change in African affairs the Minister said public opinion ought not to be formed on mere reports. "Only official news should be considered definite," he said. "I have no fear of Maj. Serpa Pinto's position. I do not speak officially because I am not yet authorized, but personally I can say it will be found, after all the facts are sent in, that Maj. Pinto has done only his duty. It will be proved that Great Britain is under many obligations to Portugal and to Maj. Pinto for protection he has obtained for English subjects in that wild country. Portugal will receive Pinto's complete statement now under a fortnight. The truth will then be established, not on Maj. Pinto's statement alone, but on documents bearing the signatures of Englishmen who owe their lives to the foresight and bravery of Maj. Pinto."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Minister Phelps at an Official Dinner Given by Count von Waldersee.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Count von Waldersee gave an official dinner last evening. All the guests were military men except Vice-Chancellor de Brueck and Royal Chamberlain Vizthum. The Emperor's staff was represented by Adjutant von Bülow. The military attachés from the German legations in Europe, who had come to greet the Emperor, as is customary on the new year, were present. Count von Waldersee sat between Gen. von Moltke and Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, who was also present. Gen. von Moltke in the course of conversation spoke warmly in defense of Bancroft, the historian. This is the first important dinner since the death of the ex-Empress of Brazil. All the ladies present were dressed in black. The military attachés departed for their posts today.

Theatrical Chatter.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, Jan. 5.—Mr. Charles Wyndham cannot decide about forgiving his partner in London. He does not believe in the drawing powers of Albery's comedy. Although the time for the rehearsal of its production has been withdrawn by a cable dispatch from Mr. Wyndham, it is a pity, for it is the best of Albery's comedies, and it is wholesome.

Barnum's business at Olympia is steadily increasing.

Violet Cameron has recovered from her indisposition and has returned to Her Majesty's.

Sullivan's great opera was to have been the first piece at D'Oyly Carte's new theater, but it will not be finished until October or November.

Popularity of Albert Edward.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The continued and ever-growing popularity of the Prince of Wales is evinced by the variety and eminence of the visitors who have recently accepted his hospitality at Sandringham. Among others entertained by the Prince this week were Sir Charles Russell, Arnold Morley, Henry Fowler, and other Liberal members of Parliament. It so happened that these prominent Gladstonians arrived just as an equally prominent party of political opponents were departing, among the latter Lord Hartington, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Sir Henry James. The unique position of the Prince, as a social and political harmonizer, is not without value as an influence in public affairs.

Recent Massacre in Siberia.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, Jan. 5.—Russia rarely condescends to make an explanation of her public acts of policy. She is a law unto herself and is not answerable to any nation for her methods of internal government. Nevertheless, the recent Siberian massacre has exercised the ministrative mind at St. Petersburg. Russian journals most friendly to Russia are now giving mitigating accounts of the affair, but they have not explained away a single detail of the shocking outrage.

"Collars and Cuffs" at Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.—Prince Albert Victor of Wales arrived here today from Burmah. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, met him at the pier and welcomed him to the city, after which they entered a carriage and drove to the Government House. The streets, which were profusely decorated, were crowded with natives, it being estimated that one hundred thousand of them gathered to see his Highness. The municipal authorities presented an address to the Prince.

Bennett Changes Editors.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Some important changes have been made on the staff of the London *Herald* this week. John C. Reid and Joseph Hatton have retired from the paper and Louis J. Jennings has been placed in control. James Creelman of the New York *Herald* has arrived to assist Jennings as news editor. Reid, whose health is not good, will spend the winter in Africa and expects to arrive in New York in May.

Yellow-Fever at Rio Janeiro.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The *Times* Lisbon correspondent says that a Brazilian paper reports that the Government at Rio Janeiro intends to expel the Russian Envoy in consequence of Russia's refusal to recognize the Republic. Private letters from Rio de Janeiro say that intensely hot weather prevails there and that yellow-fever of the most malignant type has appeared in the city.

William Counsels His Generals.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The *Borsen Courier* says that in receiving the Generals of the army New-Year's Day the Emperor impressed upon them the duty of officers to strive to be in a state of constant preparedness. He counseled them to study the changes wrought by new rifles and smokeless powder and to educate the soldier for independent action.

Banquet to Theodore Fontane.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The Berlin Press Society gave a banquet tonight in honor of Theodore Fontane, the author, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Minister von Gosler presided. In a speech he referred to the important rôle that German literature played in the unification of the empire.

The Duke Could Afford It.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, Jan. 5.—There are good reasons for the persistent belief that the Duke of Westminster is the anonymous donor of £100,000 for a convalescent hospital. The Duke's income is £1,000 per day, the bulk of it being derived from his rent roll of Belgravia.

Review of Schaack's Book.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The London *Times* in its review of Capt. Schaack's book upon the Chicago Anarchists and their doings and history says that the book must be read with intense interest, not merely in Chicago and the United States but wherever the framework of society is menaced by violence from the same forces that were concentrated in that city.

Displeased by Turkish Restrictions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—The Russian Government is displeased with the restrictions of the Turkish Government's firman in regard to Crete, and has requested the Porte to extend amnesty to every one in the island and to abolish the state of siege.

Many Turks Killed in Crete.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—More fighting is reported in Crete. It is said that a Turkish force was recently routed by the insurgents, that a large quantity of ammunition was seized by the latter, and that many of the Turks were killed.

New Trial for Moussa Bey.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The *Daily News'* correspondent at Constantinople says it is reported there that the Sultan on the intervention of the German Ambassador has ordered a new trial for Moussa Bey.

Scots Oppose a Strike.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The railway workmen of Scotland have taken a plebiscite on the ten-hour question. The majority are against a strike, and express a desire to confer with the masters.

Taaffe Gave a Banquet.

VIENNA, Jan. 5.—The Bohemian Conference met again today and adjourned. Count von Taaffe gave a banquet to the delegates. Tomorrow the Emperor will give them a banquet.

Enormous Loss by Fire.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Erste Fabrikan, in Pretoria, the largest structure in the Transvaal, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is £100,000.

Planning to Visit Africa.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 5.—The Anti-Slavery Society is making arrangements for an expedition to Lake Tanganyika.

Received by the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 5.—The Sultan gave a cordial audience today to Mr. Hirsch, the United States Minister.

Approved by the Pope.

DUBLIN, Jan. 5.—The Pope has finally approved the nomination of Dr. O'Doherty as Bishop of Londonderry.

The American Squadron at Gibraltar.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The American squadron of evolution has arrived at Gibraltar from Tangier.

Hard Work to Get a Cabinet.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—Señor Sagasta is experiencing great difficulty in forming a new Cabinet.

Brevities Sent by Cable.

Viscount Templetown is dead at San Remo.

It is stated that Gen. Byng Harman will succeed Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar in command of the forces in Ireland.

Emperor William has presented Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood with a sword studded with diamonds as a souvenir of the Emperor's visit to Aldershot last summer.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Mr. John T. Hopkins, A. B., of Baltimore has accepted a professorship at St. Thomas College, Merriam Park, Minn.

The Rev. George W. Wilson, an evangelist from Jacksonville, Ill., is conducting an exciting revival at the Methodist church in Carthage, Ill.

Burglars entered the ticket office of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan at Wabash, Ind., Saturday night and stole a large number of tickets and considerable valuable express matter.

CIPRICO'S BIG SCHEMES.

HE HAS OPTIONS ON NEARLY EVERYTHING IN SIGHT.

The Minneapolis Agent of an "English Syndicate" Claims to Have Made Some Great Deals—An Option on a Mexican Silver Mine—Reported Sale of Angus Smith's Milwaukee Elevators—Business of the Week on the Foreign Exchanges.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—George M. Ciprico, representing a big English syndicate, returned from St. Louis last evening. Speaking of his St. Louis trip, he said: "I went there to close a $4,000,000 deal, but after looking over the flour plant I concluded not to recommend a purchase. I made Mr. Busch of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing company an offer of $9,000,000 for their brewery, but he refused to sell at any price. He told me that they proposed to add $2,000,000 more in improvements to their plant. After this was done they would sell it if they thought best. I secured an option on a $2,000,000 iron mine in Michigan and I feel confident that the deal will go through. The statement that we also included a number of iron furnaces in the proposed St. Louis purchase is erroneous. As to the flour mills, I have secured options on some of the mills in Minneapolis and Milwaukee. I also secured an option on one of the most wonderful silver mines in the world. This is located in Mexico and I think there is but little doubt that it will be purchased. I have not paid over any money in any of these transactions. All that I have had to do was to carefully look around and pick out desirable investments. I was authorized to secure a statement of all the facts pertaining to a business, and the price at which a business would be sold. Then I was authorized to say, if upon expert investigation these facts are found to be true, the people whom I represent will pay this price. All of this data has been sent to the headquarters in London, and there it will be passed upon in a few weeks."

ON THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Business of the Week Generally Good—Prices of American Securities.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Money was hard during the last week. There was a fair inquiry at 4½@5. Business on the Stock Exchange was good and rates showed a tendency to advance. The nature of the dealings discloses a recurrence of purchases for investment, causing operators to anticipate a genuine public demand. The revival extended yesterday to every department. Brazilian Government bonds have recovered 2½ per cent since the budget statement. Brazilian railways rose 4 per cent yesterday. English railroads were firm. American railroads have been steadily advancing since Wednesday and closed yesterday strong. The week's variations in the prices of American railroad securities include the following:

Increases—Denver preferred, 2¼; New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, 2; Norfolk preferred, 1¾; Baltimore & Ohio, 1¼; Denver common and Louisville & Nashville, ¾ each.

Decreases—Erie preferred, 1¼; Lake Shore and Union Pacific, 1 each; Northern Pacific, Ohio & Mississippi, and Wabash general mortgage bonds, ¾ each; Norfolk & Western ordinary, ½. Canadians were firm. Grand Trunk declined early in the week, but recovered yesterday. Brewery shares were in renewed demand; Allsopp advanced 1, while Bass and New York brewery advanced ½ each. St. Louis brewery is quoted at ¾ premium.

Copper mine shares were largely bought on orders from the Continent. The stock of copper has sensibly diminished and the demand is ahead of the supply. Holders strong enough will retain their stocks for better prices. Rio Tinto rose 1 per cent yesterday.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Although the bourse was quiet last week the tone of the market was good. Credit Foncier shares show a rise of 1¼f for the week and Suez Canal shares a rise of 2¼f. Rio Tintos show an advance of 21f for the week, owing to continued buying.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—On the boerse business was rather animated during the week past. Foreign securities were considerably bought yesterday, and these sales caused an advance in prices averaging ¾ per cent. Yesterday's closing prices include:

Prussian consols, 106.40; Hungarian gold rentes, 87.60; Mexican sixes, 96; Deutsche Bank, 179.60; short exchange on London, 20.39½; long do, 20.21; private discount, 4⅜. Most of the securities named above show substantial gains for the week.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 5.—Business on the boerse was fairly active during the last week. Prices closed strong yesterday. The final quotations include; Italian fives, 94.60; Russian fours, 93.10; Spanish fours, 73.25; Austrian credit, 281; short exchange on London, 20.39; private discount, 4⅛.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR THE WEEK.

The Exchanges of Last Week, Compared with the Same Week in 1889.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 5.—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the gross exchanges at each point for the week ended Jan. 4, 1890, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week a year ago:

New York	$776,068,845	Increase	10.4
Boston	124,195,190	Increase	12.6
Philadelphia	70,831,763	Decrease	2.9
Chicago	66,627,000	Increase	4.9
St. Louis	18,701,511	Decrease	3.2
San Francisco	16,249,581	Increase	1.4
Pittsburg	14,721,677	Increase	20.6
Baltimore	17,835,979	Increase	28.0
New Orleans	12,108,588	Increase	0.4
Cincinnati	12,250,350	Increase	7.6
Kansas City	7,833,803	Decrease	7.8
Louisville	7,695,812	Increase	7.5
Providence	6,641,000	Increase	13.2
Milwaukee	5,351,000	Increase	3.4
Minneapolis	4,652,865	Increase	0.9
Detroit	4,515,692	Decrease	3.3
St. Paul	3,598,266	Decrease	12.1
Omaha	3,907,320	Increase	8.6
Denver	3,547,397	Increase	17.4
Cleveland	4,890,806	Increase	34.1
Columbus	3,307,800	Increase	19.8
Memphis	3,135,393	Increase	3.8
Richmond	2,386,462	Increase	45.3
Indianapolis	2,286,183	Increase	22.3
Galveston	1,615,100	Increase	33.6
Dallas	2,383,978	Increase	138.2
Fort Worth	3,096,339	Increase	128.1
Peoria	1,506,139	Increase	0.2
Duluth	1,550,597	Decrease	13.4
Hartford	3,379,561	Increase	6.2
St. Joseph	1,589,065	Decrease	4.4
Norfolk	832,921	Decrease	7.9
New Haven	1,404,739	Decrease	0.9
Portland, Me	1,361,761	Increase	20.0
Springfield	1,271,495	Decrease	10.8
Worcester	1,278,101	Increase	2.1
Wilmington	826,207	Increase	20.0
Syracuse	746,413	Decrease	18.5
Lowell	712,483	Increase	3.8
Des Moines	591,800	Increase	24.6
Grand Rapids	691,374	Increase	13.7
Wichita	550,995	Decrease	11.2
Los Angeles	739,806	Decrease	39.2
Topeka	362,385	Increase	21.0
*Buffalo	4,204,704	....	....
*Portland, Ore	1,654,188	....	....
*Sioux City	823,174	....	....
*Birmingham	810,428	....	....
*Seattle, Wash	849,311	....	....
*Tacoma	613,467	....	....
*Montreal, Que	7,450,399	....	....
*Halifax	1,258,384	....	....
Total	$1,219,229,734	Increase	9.9
Outside New York	$443,160,889	Increase	9.2

* Not included in totals. No clearing-house at this time last year.

THE NEW YEAR IN WALL STREET.

It Opens Cheerfully, with Indications of a Business Revival.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The new year has opened cheerfully in Wall street. Money is returning from the interior, iron is $2 per ton higher than one year ago, and in sharp demand at the advance, and our foreign trade is on a more satisfactory basis than for years past. Wall street has just passed through a prolonged period of dullness, a period in which the speculative spirit of the people was dormant, a period of reaction from preceding inflation and overbuilding of railroads, a period of contraction, of economizing in the operation of roads, and of scaling down in their interest charges. Unless all precedent goes for nothing we should now have a swing of the pendulum in the opposite direction. During the year just closed only about 5,000 miles of railroad were built in the United States—a decrease of nearly 2,000 miles from the figures of the preceding year—a decrease of 7,300 as compared with 1887. Moreover, but little of the mileage constructed last year represents new enterprises. It consists mainly of the extensions of old and profitable systems. This conservatism in railway building is reflected in the fact that the volume of securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange during the year just ended falls $113,000,000 short of the amount listed in the previous year.

The Bank of England's attempt to prevent the shipment of gold to this country by advancing its discount rate to about double the rate current in the outside market can only delay the inevitable, and liberal buying of our securities for London account is liable at any hour to force an adjustment, which must bring us large amounts of the precious metal.

Of the 793,606 shares dealt in last week on the Stock Exchange 547,077 shares represent the trade in twelve stocks, leaving 246,529 shares as the total sales of the other 109 securities in which there were dealings.

"A Tale of Two Cities."

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 5.—Today's *Pioneer-Press* contains an elaborate statistical article entitled, "Tale of Two Cities," presenting a comprehensive review of the progress achieved by the twin communities during the last year. Among others, the following carefully compiled figures may be of interest:

Bank clearances	$449,626,000
Increase of clearances over 1888	39,087,000
Banking capital	14,120,000
Bank surplus	3,897,000
Real estate transfers	56,756,000
Building improvements	20,222,000
Assessed valuation of cities	250,065,000
Total jobbing of all sorts	348,872,000
Total manufacturing product	162,284,000
Total population	400,000

It advocates the establishment of a mutual Chamber of Commerce.

Reported Sale of Milwaukee Elevators.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Angus Smith refuses either to confirm or deny the report that his three grain elevators have been purchased by an English syndicate. The sale is said to have been consummated by A. K. Shepard, who recently returned from England. The consideration is said to be over $1,000,000. Two of the elevators are among the largest in the city and three have an aggregate capacity of 2,000,000 bushels.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Monday:

For Illinois, rain or snow, winds shifting to northerly, colder, cold wave.

For Lower Michigan, rain or snow, winds shifting to westerly, colder in northwest portion, colder Monday night in southeast portion.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Jan. 5—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Clearing weather, colder. Much colder Monday night. Fresh to brisk westerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Montreal	29.90	22	22	N. E.	Snow	.56
Minnedosa	30.08	-20	-4	W	Clear	....
Medicine Hat	30.28	-14	+12	S. W.	Clear	....
New York	30.06	52	52	S. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Washington, D. C.	30.08	54	60	S	Cl'udy	.02
Norfolk, Va	30.18	60	62	S. W.	Fair	.04
Charleston, S. C.	30.26	60	64	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Jacksonville, Fla	30.28	60	64	N. E.	Rain	....
Pensacola, Fla	30.20	66	68	S. E.	Rain	....
Vicksburg, Miss	30.08	68	76	S. E.	Fair	....
New Orleans, La	30.14	68	76	S. E.	Fair	....
Galveston, Tex	30.04	68	72	S	Fair	....
Nashville, Tenn	30.10	86	62	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Cincinnati, O	30.00	60	60	S. W.	Rain	.04
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.78	50	50	S. W.	Rain	.30
Oswego, N. Y.	29.82	48	48	Calm	Rain	.44
Rochester, N. Y	29.80	54	54	S. W.	Cl'udy	.28
Erie, Pa	29.80	54	56	S	Rain	.20
Cleveland, O	29.88	56	58	S. W.	Rain	.28
Sandusky, O	29.84	58	58	S. W.	Rain	.36
Toledo, O	29.82	58	58	N. W.	Rain	.32
Detroit, Mich	29.80	54	54	S. W.	Cl'udy	.14
Alpena, Mich	29.72	36	36	S	Cl'udy	.38
Manistee, Mich	29.72	38	40	S	Rain	.28
Grand Haven, Mich	29.74	44	46	S	Cl'udy	.12
Marquette, Mich	29.70	30	32	S. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Port Huron, Mich	29.76	54	54	S	Rain	.28
Chicago	29.76	56	56	S. W.	Cl'udy	.28
Milwaukee, Wis	29.72	40	42	S. E.	Rain	.04
Green Bay, Wis	29.76	32	32	Calm	Rain	.08
La Crosse, Wis	29.94	18	30	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Duluth, Minn	29.92	6	20	W	Cl'udy	.02
St. Paul, Minn	29.98	4	12	W	Cl'udy	.01
Davenport, Ia	29.84	34	54	W	Cl'udy	.24
Des Moines, Ia	30.02	10	30	N	Snow	.06
Dubuque, Ia	29.82	30	40	N	Cl'udy	.04
Cairo, Ill	29.98	64	64	S	Cl'udy	.02
Springfield, Ill	29.82	60	62	S. W.	Cl'udy	.68
St. Louis, Mo	29.88	62	62	S. W.	Cl'udy	.20
Springfield, Mo	29.86	62	62	S	Cl'udy	.50
Omaha, Neb	30.16	2	12	N	Cl'udy	.04
Huron, Dak	30.20	-6	-4	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Sioux City, Ia	30.22	0	12	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.14	-10	-6	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
St. Vincent	30.06	-18	-8	N	Clear	....
Bismarck, Dak	30.20	-14	-12	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Fort Buford	30.22	-20	-14	S. W.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont	30.24	-14	-10	N. E.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	29.98	20	36	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Denver, Colo	29.96	26	26	S	Snow	.04
Dodge City, Kas	29.12	12	18	N	Snow	....
El Paso, Tex	29.86	58	62	N. W.	Rain	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.94	24	28	S. E.	Snow	.16
*Portland, Ore	....	..	..	....	....	....
*San Francisco	....	..	..	....	....	....

CHEROKEES SET OUT FOR WASHINGTON.

Important Cessions Delegates Have Been Instructed to Demand from Congress.

VINITA, I. T., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Capt. John L. Adair, one of the Cherokee delegates, left this afternoon for Washington, and will be followed in a few days by his colleague, Mr. Bushyhead. The instructions to the delegates convey no authority whatever in reference to the land question, and while they are declared to ask for a number of important cessions there is nothing which they can offer as a consideration or an inducement. Briefly stated, they are instructed to represent the Cherokee Nation before Congress, to take steps not to have the jurisdiction of any State or Territory extended over the nation, and to insist upon the right of self-government as guaranteed by treaty; also to prevent by all means the introduction of white settlers or other persons inimical to the interests of the nation; to represent to the President and Congress that there are no unoccupied lands east of the 96th degree upon which other Indians could be settled as suggested by the Cherokee Nation; that the area of tillable land does not reach seventy acres to each member of the nation, and that the population is so rapidly increasing that nearly all the lands of value are already covered by the improvements of citizens. The delegates are further directed to antagonize any legislation which contemplates or in effect would conflict with the authority of the Cherokee court. Protest is entered against the interference by the Government with the lease of the strip to the cattlemen, and the delegates are directed, in case of any such action, to at once file an account or a claim for such loss of revenue as may result.

ANGLED THREADS OF CIRCUMSTANCE.

Reported Undue Familiarity of the Husband of Mrs. Kniffin and His Cousin.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The tangled threads of circumstance surrounding the dreadful murder of Mrs. Myra Kniffin, the wife of the Broad street dentist, are but slowly resolving themselves into strands of evidence.

The story of the burglar visiting the house in November has the same mysterious weakness as the last one, which the police refuse to credit. The Trenton burglar tried to murder with gas on his first visit and murder with chloroform on his second, and both murderous deeds were directed against one woman.

Coroner Bower has subpœnaed about two dozen witnesses for the inquest, which will begin tomorrow morning. The inquest will be adjourned from Monday to Wednesday owing to Mrs. Kniffin's funeral Tuesday, and will then go on for the rest of the week. Dr. Kniffin, husband of the dead woman, and Miss Purcell, who was found apparently unconscious alongside Mrs. Kniffin's corpse, are on the list of witnesses, but their counsel declined to say whether or not he would allow them on the stand. Under the law they are not required to answer any questions tending to criminate them. The Coroner says he has witnesses who will swear they saw Dr. Kniffin and Miss Purcell frequently together on the street, and to other circumstances tending to show unusually friendly relations.

THREATENED WITH A WATER FAMINE.

The Mississippi Twelve Inches Below the Low-Water Mark at Davenport.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Serious apprehension is felt today in this city, Rock Island, and Moline over the prospect of a water famine. The lowest stage officially recorded was in the summer of 1864, and that has stood for low-water mark. At 6 o'clock last evening the river had fallen eight inches below that point, and at noon today it was twelve inches below, a decline of four inches in eighteen hours. This evening there are indications of a slow rise, but should a freeze-up come suddenly the supply of water must be shut off for the three cities so far as the water-works go. The Davenport supply-pipe is under water, but those of Moline and Rock Island are not, the latter lying in but two inches of water. The Government has had fifty men at work all day dynamiting and digging out a channel for its own protection at the national arsenal. The ferryboat was hung up in midriver last evening, and remained fast until 4 this afternoon. Passengers were taken off by means of a skiff, and several teams of horses were brought ashore today by novel means. The landing docks or floats were poled out and the animals transferred. Through means of lighters the ferry was floated.

TWO MEN KILLED ON THE ROCK ISLAND.

One Freight-Train Crashes Into Another with Fatal Results.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—A serious rear-end collision on the Rock Island occurred last night about 11 o'clock near Malcolm. Two freights east-bound collided, the rear one being unable to see the signal lights on account of the fog. A number of stockmen were in the caboose of the forward train and were badly injured. Two of them, William Myers and Elmer Myers, were so badly hurt that they died today. They were from Glover, Pocahontas County. Another man named Rhoads, from Dallas Center, was paralyzed and is not expected to live. Dr. Hanawalt, the surgeon of the road, was sent for and went from this city to attend the wounded. He brought back two of the injured to be operated upon here. Several cars were wrecked.

Henry M. Stanley.

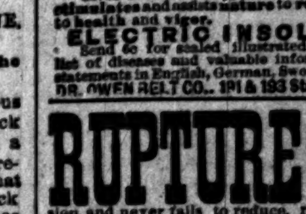
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FARMERS IN POLITICS.

BIG PROGRAM OF THE SHELBY COUNTY (ILL.) "F. M. B. A."

Cooperative Stores, the Election of State, Legislative, County, and Other Candidates, and Various Law Reforms—Up to Date It Has Ruined a Lot of Country Storekeepers and Broken Up Shelby County's Big Democratic Majority.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association has mapped out a big program. It not only intends to wipe out all the little country towns and prosperous tradesmen by establishing coöperation stores for every branch of trade but to nominate candidates in its lodge rooms, take possession of county, State, and Federal offices, and conduct the Government as it deems proper.

The farmers say they are oppressed by existing laws and conditions of trade, that everything is wrong, and that the F. M. B. A. shall reform everything by uniting the farmers against the ruling classes of tradesmen and capitalists. They say they don't get enough for their product, for the capital and labor they have invested; that other classes are growing richer while they are growing poorer; that the storekeepers are robbing them; that the county officers of Shelby County are paid too much salary—the highest is $1,500 a year—etc.

Sixty lodges of the F. M. B. A., with a membership of 2,500, have been organized in this county during the last year. Politicians of both old parties believe the association can fulfill its avowed intention of carrying the county election this year. Coöperation stores are being established all over the county and in adjoining neighborhoods of other counties. In fact, there are lodges throughout nearly every section of Southern Illinois. The trade of some small towns has been wiped out. The proprietors of country stores sit at their front doors industriously spitting at a mark all day and watching the farmers go past to the new coöperative F. M. B. A. store. Every farmer in the southern part of this county is said to belong to the association, the oaths and penalties of which bind him to trade at the F. M. B. A. store. Shelbyville, the county seat, with its 3,500 population dependent entirely upon country trade, is to have a mammoth coöperative emporium which will occupy the largest block in town and be ample in size and capital to supply the county.

ITS ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

What is the F. M. B. A.? It has been confounded with the Farmers' Alliance in some places, but is not the same. It has had a nominal existence for five years, and now claims over 2,000 lodges, scattered over the Western and South-Central States. There is no State organization in Illinois, although since the wonderful growth in this neighborhood steps towards that end have been taken.

The plan of organization appears to be a hybrid, with the old Grange and the Knights of Labor for models. There are county assemblies and local lodges, a secret ritual, a badge, a password, and a grip. It is a secret fraternity with distinctly political aims. Admission to its nominating conventions is to be had only by virtue of the grip and password, and the members are bound by their oaths and the principles of their order to support the men and measures so nominated.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The coöperative plan of the association is unique. Having decided that the storekeepers were conspiring to charge them triple and quadruple profits the members concluded that a retail store in a country town should be content with 10 per cent profit. Official proposals have been made to and rejected by all the storekeepers in the county to throw to them the F. M. B. A. trade if they would run their stores as F. M. B. A. stores. As the agent of the F. M. B. A. the storekeeper might retain for his services and the use of his own capital exactly 10 per cent of the profits. The books were to be inspected at regular intervals by a lodge committee.

The merchants declared it could not be done. The farmers declared it should be done. Some venturesome persons were found who agreed to start stores on this basis. In other places the lodges subscribed the necessary capital and loaned it to some one who would undertake the business. Where these experiments have succeeded the merchants declare the F. M. B. A. manager is cheating the lodges with a set of double invoices. Where it has failed they complacently say, "I told you so."

SUCCESSFUL IN RUINING.

The coöperation 10 per cent scheme has not been a striking success to its organizers, although it has ruined the merchants in the small towns. There has been no end of trouble with the Lakewood store. McLaughlin, who took the F. M. B. A. trade on the 10 per cent basis, wanted to sell to everybody alike, but the lodge would not allow him to sell to anybody but lodge members, arguing that if he sold to all alike there would then be no inducement to join the F. M. B. A. C. B. Roberts, the other storekeeper in the village, was a man of resources and of nerve. He put his goods down to cost and undersold the new F. M. B. A. store. McLaughlin lost all his general trade, and the farmers began to withdraw from the lodge and to trade with Roberts. It was necessary to pay lodge dues and give a password and a grip at McLaughlin's to get goods which one could buy in the good old-fashioned way much cheaper of Roberts. The war is still on at Lakewood, with the result largely dependent upon Roberts' resources and staying qualities.

W. H. Burrows took the F. M. B. A. store at Cowden for six months. At the end of that time the lodge calmly informed him it had decided to try John Fowler and that its arrangement with him was at an end. Burrows declares he made no money at 10 per cent. He lost all his general trade and is now stocked up with winter goods and no customers. Still the F. M. B. A. is confident of the ultimate success of the coöperative plan, and arrangements are being made for the new store in Shelbyville. It is claimed $20,000 of the capital stock has been subscribed.

A DEMOCRATIC BOOMERANG.

Horace Martin, editor of the Shelbyville *Union*, thus explains the causes which operated to bring forth the F. M. B. A.:

"The Democratic county leaders who will stand by and mournfully hold the bag for votes that are lost are themselves to blame for the inception of the movement," he said. "During the campaign of 1888 they went about telling the farmers they were the burden-bearers of the land and were being robbed every year of half their produce by the protective tariff. The farmers believed everything these demagogues told them. They were Democrats to begin with and it wasn't hard for them to swallow whole the sophistry of Democratic orators. But, unfortunately for these Democratic leaders, the farmers did not stop thinking about it after the ballot had been cast. The seed thus sown has brought forth unexpected fruit, and the once heavy Democratic majority in this county couldn't be found with a microscope today. The truth is, the farmers here were never in better condition than they are today, but Democratic talkers have filled them up with free-trade figures, and they think they are more oppressed than any class of people on God's footstool.

"The more direct cause of the F. M. B. A. movement, however, was the Twine Trust agitation last spring. This county uses between $25,000 and $40,000 worth of twine every year, and when the price of twine was raised by the trust the farmers held meetings all over the county to 'resoloot' and protest. Certain persons who have been waiting for a chance to work themselves back into political power in the county got hold of these meetings, made inflammatory speeches, and got the whole farming community in a state of agitation. Then, at that time, the feeble F. M. B. A. came to mind, and was made use of. The movement has been on the boom ever since. I have no confidence in its stability, however. It is undertaking too much, and a reaction will set in before long."

T. M. Thornton, the local money magnate, and a leader of the Democratic party in the county, said:

"The movement is in the hands of a lot of discredited politicians. Like the farmers' movement years ago it will have its day and then die out. No class of men, even farmers, can band themselves together, arrogate to themselves all branches of industry, and preach that nobody but farmers shall frame the laws of the country, or hold political office. The F. M. B. A. has developed into a political movement in our county and may sweep everything before it this year, but it will not last."

HE STILL HOPES.

Each of the F. M. B. A. members wears a small blue ribbon apron upon which rests a Maltese cross of white metal, each arm of which bears one of the letters, "F. M. B. A." On the reverse side is a beehive. J. H. White is President of the local lodge, and in the course of a talk, after outlining the objects of the movement and its growth, said:

"No, I don't say I am satisfied with the coöperative experiment. I believe in a big central exchange for Shelbyville with distributing points throughout the county at convenient places. The farmer can bring his produce to the exchange and it can be handled in bulk for the best interests of all. He can also buy his supplies at nearly wholesale prices."

"You would do away with the retailers?"

"As far as possible."

"What will become of this large class then?"

"They can take to the woods or hustle like I have to do."

"Is the F. M. B. A. political in its purposes?"

"No organization for the reformation of laws or existing conditions dependent upon legislation ever amounted to anything unless it was political in its character. National and State laws have been made for the banker, the manufacturer, the tradesman—everybody but the farmer. The producer must have the value of what he produces. The present system is radically wrong from top to bottom, and we mean to change it. Our constitution has for its motto: 'Equal and exact justice to all; special privileges and immunities to none.'"

The further results of Mr. White's reform plans can be told only after the lapse of time.

TWO HISTORICAL ERRORS CORRECTED.

The Burr-Hamilton Duel—Daniel Webster's Last Words.

Gideon J. Tucker in the New York *Sun*: The erroneous belief that Aaron Burr was "tried for killing" Alexander Hamilton appears to be widespread. The fact, however, is that Burr was never tried upon any charge in connection with Hamilton's death. He had shot down his adversary in a fair field and in an equal duel, in which the risk of life on the part of the combatants had been mutual, and no court ever molested him for the act. The Coroner's jury here in New York did, in their inquest, charge him with murder, and an indictment was found against him in New Jersey, in which State the hostile meeting had taken place, but nothing more was done about it. No trial was ever had, no arraignment, no arrest. The testimony in the case did not warrant the public prosecutor in pressing it. There was then no anti-dueling law.

Aaron Burr did once face a jury in 1808, but not on a charge of killing anybody. At that time he was tried at Richmond, Va., upon an indictment for treason, and instantly acquitted by the jury. The public mind may have somehow confounded and connected this trial with the Hamilton duel. It seems strange, however, that there should be errors as to these matters, which occurred only eighty years ago, mostly in this town. I myself well remember of hearing of Aaron Burr's death when it occurred, while I was a schoolboy.

—

Catherine Rigdon of Marshfield, Mass., in the New York *Tribune*: I was in Daniel Webster's room when he died. I was helping the nurse. George T. Curtis, "E. B." of Orange, and "Eli Perkins," are all in error about Daniel Webster's last words. He did not say "I still live," as Curtis says. Neither did he say: "I'm not dead yet; give me some brandy." The doctor came in, turned to the nurse, and said:

"I guess he is gone!"

There was a moment's painful pause, when Webster said, with a choking voice:

"Not dead yet—the brandy!"

The humorist Perkins got it closer than the historian Curtis, but I give it to you with utter accuracy.

BROWNING'S ONLY PUBLIC SPEECH.

It Was Not Long, but Exceptionally Unique.

Edinburg *Scotsman*: Though an accomplished and fluent talker in private life, Mr. Robert Browning had a pronounced and lifelong antipathy to speaking in public. Edinburg enjoys the honor of having been the scene, and the students of Edinburg University the credit of having been the direct instigators, of probably the only public speech that the poet ever made. During the celebration of the tercentenary of the university, in 1885, Mr. Browning was one of the most popular of the many illustrious guests that thronged our city, and he thoroughly appreciated the unexpected tribute to his work. At the end of the famous week a "Students' Reception" was organized in the United Presbyterian Synod Hall, and Mr. Browning was present, not as one of the savans who had agreed to address the students, but as a guest. When he appeared to take his seat on the platform he was hailed with a perfect storm of applause by the students.

Mr. Browning was profoundly affected by the heartiness of the welcome. He could scarcely believe that he had conquered such a position in the enthusiasm of the younger generation. He turned to the writer of these lines, who, as a platform steward, had the honor of ushering the poet to his seat, and, embracing him as a kind of convenient epitome of the students in general, exclaimed in a voice full of feeling: "You dear young men, how I love you all!"

At the close of the reception, after Lesseps, Laveleye, Virchow, Helmholtz, Lowell, and the other famous men had spoken, shouts for "Browning!" "Browning!" once more broke out tumultuously. Mr. Browning could not resist the appeal. The antipathy to public speaking had to vanish on an occasion like that.

"My dear young friends," he said, "some people are good enough to say that my writings are sometimes unintelligible, but I hope to make myself intelligible now when I say how affected and impressed I am by this noble, this magnificent welcome which you have given to one so unworthy as myself."

It was not a long speech, but, when a thing is unique, size does not go for much.

HE IS SORRY HE IS MARRIED.

After a Honeymoon of a Day a Young Bridegroom Pleads the Baby Act.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Edgar Ennis is the husband of Ida Ennis. He is sorry for it. He is also an infant in the eyes of the law, and on that account is glad. He seeks for a divorce that, were he not a minor, he could not get, for he has no charges of infidelity to bring against his wife.

Edgar met Ida at Tonawanda. Theirs was a romance of the canal. His wooing was almost as short as their honeymoon. The latter lasted one day. Babies never know what they want, and so it turned out in this case. Having married hastily and without the blessing of their parents the husband and wife of a day separated. Edgar asks for a divorce on the ground of deceit, urging that his wife before marriage was not like unto Cæsar's spouse.

There seems to be more than appears on the surface in this case. The Judge who denied a motion for alimony today declared it "a most singular case." The girl and her father and mother are living in New York, and the complainant is resisting an effort to compel him to pay their expenses hither to testify in the case.

Love's Ledger.

The winter winds are chill and drear,
From leafless trees the crystals hang,
And ice-chained waters once so clear
Tell not of days they rippling sang—
Sweetheart, love's voice was mute as they
Till "pa" boomed wheat on "'change" that day.

The autumn, flushed with foliage red,
That kept its vow to seed time given,
And saw the buds to fruitage wed
And harvest-wains to garners driven,
Nor brighter was with promise true
Than the "deed-of-gift" assigned to you.

Through tangled brakes the peewits hop,
And bees make sweets on summer days;
From lilies tall the white leaves drop,
Blown as they list in fragrant ways;
Did love's warm tide throb quicker then,
When consols leaped from five to ten?

No, no! 'twas spring, when wild-wood flowers
Flecked golden stars on earth's pale green
And ring-doves cooed in nuptial bowers,
Those gladsome days of silvery sheen;
O, love thrilled *then*, when you whispered low,
"We've a cattle-ranch in Idaho!"
—*Inda Barton Hays.*

Real Workers Are Wanted.

Minneapolis *Journal*: We need in this country more boys with an ambition to be skillful and intelligent mechanics, rather than to be lawyers, doctors, or politicians. Of these we have enough.

"His Own Worst Enemy."

Beneath this stone lies old Bill Blair,
No more he smiles nor wrangles.
His life was always on the square,
And hence full of rye-tangles.
—*Terre Haute Express.*

One in 10,000 and altogether lovely is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Look out for frauds!

GOSSIP OF LONDON TOWN.

DON CARLOS' BRAVE SHOW OF UPHOLDING PORTUGUESE CLAIMS.

Anxiety of the New King to Preserve Territory in Africa—The English Public Annoyed by Lord Salisbury's Complaisance Toward the Germans—Disturbing Outlook in Continental Affairs—The Influenza—Capt. O'Shea and the Parnell Scandal.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The dispute with Portugal has made no distinct advance. Don Carlos' language at the opening of the Cortes is a brave show of upholding Portuguese claims, and this was to be expected, seeing that it was the new King's first address to his Parliament. His words are a declaration that it is the fixed design of Portugal to preserve those parts of the African territory which her missionaries have discovered, and in which Portuguese authorities have exercised jurisdiction and influence according to the social condition of their inhabitants. This is an enigmatic phrase. In most of its territories Portugal has done little more than to patronize the slave trade. Englishmen do not dispute that the Portuguese have been great travelers, but discovery is a different thing from effective and continuous occupation. And yet the King's language maintains the claim that the presence of wandering priests of Portuguese origin in this region some century or more ago constitutes all the titles of conquest and annexation. Fortunately Don Carlos relies on negotiations, and it is a good sign that his government has given the fire-eating Maj. Serpa Pinto leave to return home on the ground of health. English newspapers are assiduous in encouraging this Government to stand to their guns, and the declarations of some of them that neither a conference nor arbitration will be accepted by England are believed to be inspired by utterances from a high official source.

FUEL TO THE FLAMES.

The English public have not been a little annoyed for months past by Lord Salisbury's complaisance toward the Germans in East Africa. They have watched the growing insolence of Portugal, and the Portuguese attitude toward the claims of an American citizen at Delagoa Bay has not escaped public attention. In this present dispute the Government will have the most cordial approval of every class of English opinion, even if a fleet be sent to the Tagus and another hold Delagoa Bay. The declaration that Maj. Serpa Pinto's butchery with Gatling guns was a conflict between the native population and a Portuguese scientific expedition only provokes expressions of contempt. British credulity is not equal to swallowing this fiction. The King's speech only added fuel to the fire. The chief cause of delay in enforcing British demands is the difficulty of communicating with Mr. Johnson, the Consul, who is arranging with the natives of the Tanganyika district, as he arranged with those of the Shire, in order to secure future trade in those important centers.

DISLOYALTY AND NIHILISM.

The New-Year's speeches of the continental rulers are cheerful and confident. King Humbert's words about the rapprochement between Germany and Russia as helping to maintain peace and as an improvement on the time when peace could not be guaranteed for a fortnight are in some respects remarkable, though it is impossible to overlook the furious zeal with which Russianization of the Baltic provinces is being attempted. It is gratifying, however, to have King Humbert's word that St. Petersburg and Berlin have improved their relations. The most disturbing outlook in continental affairs is to be found in Russia, where there is a recrudescence of disloyalty and nihilism. It is even asserted that the recent slaughter of exiles in Eastern Siberia, which so deeply moved the civilized world, was the outcome of nihilism, but this must surely be only another endeavor to impose on public credulity.

INFLUENZA IN ENGLAND.

There is now no mistake about the presence of the Russian influenza in England. Till within the last day or two many doctors doubted whether any one was suffering from more than an aggravated type of an old and well-known affection. But there are now many bad cases recorded in the hospitals and in private practice, with complete symptoms as seen in Paris and St. Petersburg. But it is rare that a case gets beyond a bad feverish cold, with pain in the limbs. The more terrible aspects and consequences, as seen in Paris and Vienna, have not yet reached England. It is said that Lord Salisbury and the German Ambassador trace the origin of their attacks, which, after all, prove not to have been particularly bad, to the perusal of foreign dispatches sent by correspondents living in affected districts on the Continent.

CAPT. O'SHEA'S MOTIVES.

Everybody is asking why Capt. O'Shea deferred his suit against Mr. Parnell till now. It is known that three years ago Mr. Parnell lived in the same house with Capt. O'Shea and Mrs. O'Shea and respect for Capt. O'Shea is not increased by his delaying the service of the writ for many days after filing the suit and indeed till Mr. Parnell's solicitors compelled that step. Many believe that the case will never go into court and that it arises from motives of a pecuniary character. Capt. O'Shea's fortune has largely depreciated of late, while Mrs. O'Shea has just inherited over £100,000 for her sole and separate use. If Capt. O'Shea ever reaches the witness box we are promised political revelations and may perhaps learn whether the current Gladstonian rumor is correct, that Capt. O'Shea has been instigated to take this step by a certain Unionist set to damage the great Irish patriot's character. Mr. Parnell is said to have a pretty budget of correspondence which throws a strange light on Capt. O'Shea's motives and bearing in the past both toward himself and in the field of politics. Mr. Parnell must deeply regret having descended into the arena to quell the rebellion of Messrs. Biggar, Healy, and others against Capt. O'Shea, all of which arose out of Mr. Parnell's relations toward the O'Shea family, nor is it cheering to Gladstonians that these charges came to light in definite form on the eve of Mr. Parnell's first visit to Hawarden, and immediately after the chief of Hawarden had published a severely orthodox homily on divorce.

BROADLEY PACHA DISAPPEARS.

Broadley Pacha has gone under, and one of the best known figures in London society has disappeared. Many years ago he was in India holding a promising position in the civil service. Grave charges were made against him, and rather than meet them he fled the country and went to Tunis, where he practiced in the Consular Court. When Arabi Pacha was put on trial at Cairo, Broadley Pacha conducted his defense and secured Arabi a pension and a residence in Ceylon, instead of standing before a platoon of soldiers. From Cairo Broadley returned to England and became Mr. Yates' assistant in conducting the *World*. Broadley made the best of his opportunities in this position—much more than Mr. Yates cared for, it is said, for he was in evidence at every big social fête and gathering, and many leading and influential men regarded him as a power in the councils of the *World*. His salons were frequented by the best men and women and all went gayly till a fortnight ago, when *Vanity Fair* published a splendid cartoon—one of Mr. Leslie Ward's best—of the "Defenders of Arabi." Those who recalled the Indian blot in his career were astonished at *Vanity Fair's* selection. The Prince of Wales sent the editor a remonstrance, for the Prince and his relations often appeared in that gallery. The editor published last Saturday an abject apology to everybody whose portrait had been published in his newspaper for having introduced in their select company such an unworthy character. Broadley Pacha then took alarm. The terms of *Vanity Fair's* language showed that the old scandal was fully known. Before twenty-four hours he was out of the country, and in the next issue of the *World* Mr. Yates announced that Broadley had ceased all connection with that paper.

EDITOR STEAD'S QUARREL.

Mr. Stead's leaving the *Pall Mall Gazette* is largely due to the action of certain Gladstonian leaders. Mr. Yates Thompson, the proprietor, poses as a Gladstonian, but in consequence of his editor's erratic courses and attitude towards the party as a "candid friend" Mr. Thompson has been subjected to a good deal of private and social criticism. Mr. Stead's ill-advised methods of crusading against immorality also produced many enemies. His earnest temperament could tolerate no fault finding, so that when a strain occurred between him and his chief it was a quarrel to the death. The publishers, by the way, are making a dead set against Mr Stead's elegant extracts in a proposed glorified "tid bits." Mr. Murray and Mr. Longman have both notified their objection to his proposed method of using their publications.

MR. REID'S NEW MAGAZINE.

Mr. T. Wemyss Reid's new magazine, the *Speaker*, has a large show of advertisements, for which it is more remarkable than for reading matter. Yet the latter isn't inferior, and certainly does not merit the title which is already irreverently given to it by the Unionists—namely, the *Squeaker*.

A NOTED WAR TRAGEDY RECALLED

By the President's Recent Duck-Hunting Expedition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—Gilbert Wooten, the old colored man whose hog President Harrison was falsely said to have shot while trying to kill ducks on his recent hunting trip, was an actor in one of the most cruel tragedies of war times. The story, as told in the *Star*, is as follows: Before the Civil war broke out William Allen of Claremont was widely known as one of the wealthiest and most free handed of the planters upon the Lower James River. His possessions included half a dozen of the finest farms between Richmond and Norfolk. Claremont, his residence, was a large tract, comprising some 13,000 acres, chiefly timber land, which he sought to develop by means of railroads and sawmills. He married a beautiful and charming Canadian—now living—Miss Fannie Jessup. Her uncle, a Mr. Shriver—in course of time became his business agent at Claremont and in its vicinity. When the war broke out in '61 Jamestown, one of Mr. Allen's plantations, became an important strategic point and a garrison, in which he was assigned to an important command as officer of artillery. Mr. Shriver consequently found himself in a position of grave responsibility as manager plenipotentiary of his principal's business affairs. After the evacuation of the peninsula by Gen. Johnston in the early summer of 1862 the James River below Drewry's Bluff was, of course, a Federal highway, but in the spring of '63, after the ice had cleared away and the theater of war had been shifted, it occurred to Mr. Shriver to cross the river to Jamestown (Claremont being on the south bank) and inspect the plantation. Accordingly, with his neighbor, a well-known citizen of Surrey County, Mr. Graves, and the latter's nephew, George Graves, a lad of about 14, and with a free colored man, Gilbert Wooten, as oarsman, he set out on a fine day to cross the stream. The gentlemen took their fowling-pieces—for the stream abounded with duck—and just as they approached the famous old settlement, Jamestown, they had occasion to use them at some wild fowl which did not heed their approach.

Hearing the shots a number of negroes who were on the island came to the shore, and when the gentlemen landed exhibited such signs of distrust that they gave up their arms to them as an evidence of good intent.

The savages quickly surrounded and secured them, took them to the causeway leading to the mainland, where they proceeded to murder them one by one.

The little boy was made to kneel and shot to death; Gilbert, the colored man, was shot and thrown into the creek, and the bloody work continued with the other prisoners.

Gilbert, revived by the cold water, floated into the marsh grass, where, with the same cunning and courage displayed by Cushing after the Albemarle was blown up, he concealed himself—like a wounded duck, who submerges its body, hiding his head in the sedge—while the inhuman wretches, who were not satisfied with their work, passed within a few inches of him without discovering his almost lifeless form.

In the darkness of the succeeding night he crawled to the home of Mr. Coupland, a kinsman of the President, and by him was aided in his return to his home on Chipoax Creek, between Branden and Claremont. He gave the ghastly account, whereby the widow of Mr. Graves was nearly distraught and undoubtedly hurried to her grave. The Confederate authorities, after numerous efforts, captured the supposed culprits, who were awaiting trial when released by Federals at the close of the war. From that time to this Gilbert Wooten has lived in that community, respected by white and black, and only within the last few days has been drawn from obscurity by the story about the untimely death of his hog.

THE MYSTERY OF A $15,000 VALISE.

A Traveler Carries It Away Under the Impression That It Is His Own.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 2.—The startling adventure of Charles Smith with a valise containing $15,000 in cash, bonds, and negotiable securities was told at the Southern Hotel today. Smith is an agent of a New York financial company, and arrived at the Southern New-Year's Eve. He said nothing to the clerk about the valuable contents of his valise, but, securing a key, went at once to his room. He tossed the valise on a chair without noticing that another grip of similar size and pattern was behind the bed. Then he stepped out for a moment, and at this juncture E. J. McGlory, a New York drummer, who had just vacated the room, stepped in and hurriedly grabbed the valuable valise and started for the Union Depot. When Smith returned he noticed that the valise he supposed was his had been moved behind the bed. Yesterday morning he took out his key to open the valise, and found it wouldn't fit. A close examination followed, and he almost fainted when he discovered that he was the victim of what he believed to be a gigantic robbery. Clerk Lew Harper was confident that it was a mistake. McGlory was traced to Kansas City, and in response to a telegram he replied: "Shipped valise last night. Took it by mistake. Send mine to St. Joe." The valise arrived at the Southern this morning, and its valuables, which were counted in the presence of Clerk Harper, were found to be intact. Smith is the happiest man in St. Louis.

COL. SHEPARD'S MEN AT WAR.

The Business Manager Throws a Clerk Into the Street.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—There was a monkey and parrot time in the business office of the *Mail and Express* this morning, in the course of which General Manager Frank Gray, a stalwart six-footer, administered physical discipline to one of his assistants, G. K. Harrison. Col. Shepard engaged Mr. Harrison recently to take a desk in the business office and assume the title of controller. The controller began work yesterday, and before the day was over it was apparent to General Manager Gray that he and the controller held different notions as to the work in hand and as to their respective authority. Mr. Gray says that Mr. Harrison overestimated his importance and authority. When Mr. Harrison arrived at the office this morning Mr. Gray remonstrated with him, and in the attempt of the gentlemen to reach an understanding they came to blows. As a result the controller was pitched out upon the cold sidewalk by force of arms and feet applied to his collar and the broadest part of his trousers. Col. Shepard declined to discuss the battle. The editorial columns of the *Mail and Express* today were headed by this text: "And God said: Let there be light, and there was light." It is supposed that this text has no reference to the fracas. Mr. Gray's father, William C. Gray, is editor of a Chicago Presbyterian paper, the *Interior*.

A Shocking Story from Eastern Siberia.

Reports have reached Paris concerning a lamentable occurrence at Yakutsk, in Eastern Siberia. Some thirty exiles under administrative order—that is to say, who had not been condemned by any law court or tribunal—were to proceed to some more distant stations. The temporary Governor, Ostashine, had issued new rules, which, if carried out, would for a journey through the Polar wastes of Siberia result in the death of a great many of the travelers. A joint petition was therefore drawn up by all the exiles requesting the restoration of the old régime. The exiles were told not to present themselves in a body at the Government offices, but to wait for the reply in a private house. Here, however, a subordinate officer of police came and ordered them to go in a body to the Government House. The exiles hesitated in the face of these contradictory orders, and the police and soldiers, suddenly losing patience, attacked and fired upon them. The soldiers were rendered all the more brutal by the fact that some of the exiles had pistols and made some slight show of defense. One policeman was killed, according to his own dying statement, accidentally by the soldiers, and the Governor, Ostashine, who came up during the disturbance, and an officer were wounded. Of the exiles six were killed outright, including one young woman, Mlle. Gourevitch, and nine wounded, Mlle. Zoroastroff among them.

Under the pretext that the drawing up of thirty petitions against an official decree constituted an act of insurrection a court-martial was held. All the exiles were condemned to long terms of penal servitude and three were sentenced to death. They were subsequently hanged. One among them, named Bernstein, who had been struck by four bullets, had to be carried under the gallows in his bed. When the rope had been put around his neck the bed was removed and he was left hanging.—*Paris Letter in London Times.*

Custom House Statistics show that 2,454,504 cases of champagne were imported during the last decade, of which over one-fourth was "G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry." Their importation during that period was over 200,000 cases more than any other brand, indicating its popularity.

EMPIRE STATE SCHOOLS.

ARGUMENTS ADDUCED IN FAVOR OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Interesting Facts and Figures Drawn from the Annual Report of State Superintendent Draper—Over a Million Children in School Last Year, but the Percentage of Attendance Too Small—How the Present School Law Should Be Amended.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The annual report of the Department of Public Instruction of this State, of which A. S. Draper is Superintendent, will be transmitted to the Legislature Jan. 7. It shows that there are in the State nearly two million (1,808,667) children of school age—that is, between the ages of 5 and 21 years. Of this number 1,029,411 live in the cities and the others in the towns. The number who attended school during any portion of 1889 was 1,033,813, and the average daily attendance was 637,489. The percentage of attendance (.573) was smaller than in any preceding year.

The cost of maintaining the common schools of the State during 1889 was $15,876,844. If to this be added the cost of maintaining normal schools, Indian schools, deaf, dumb, and blind institutions, salaries of supervisory officers, and expenses of institutes, the total for the school year is $16,691,178. The whole number of teachers in the public schools was 31,987, and their average salary was $418.76.

Nine normal schools were in operation during the year, and one, that at Oneonta, was opened in September. The average attendance of all these schools was 4,835. The cost of maintaining them during the year was $272,581.85, and $80,975 was expended for permanent improvements. The Superintendent commends the improvements made in school buildings and praises the work of educational conventions. The inauguration of "Arbor-Day" last May meets his approval. "The reports concerning the observance of the day," he says, "were gratifying, and indicated that the movement was heartily approved by teachers, school officers, pupils, and the public generally. Outside the cities 5,681 school districts reported as having observed the day, planting 24,166 trees, not including vines, shrubs, and flowers." Concerning the Indian reservations the Superintendent says the good name of the State requires legislative action.

Compulsory education naturally claims a large share of the Superintendent's attention. He says:

It is worse than futile to assume that all persons charged with the care of children will send them to school. The great majority will. But unfortunately some parents are idlers, drunkards, or criminals themselves. There are also children who are uncontrollable, who might be saved to society by a strong hand and firm discipline, but who, in the absence of these, will become outcasts and criminals. . . . A Government which provides for a public school system for its own safety is necessarily bound to see to it that all children who are not otherwise provided for are brought within the influence of that system.

The circumstances are more extreme in the State of New York than in any other State in the Union, for we have a greater population, with larger cities and a greater influx of foreign immigrants unfamiliar with our American institutions and unprepared for the exercise of a free suffrage than any other State. We are facing greater dangers. Schools not only teach reading and arithmetic, but they teach virtue and obedience, and authority and self-respect, and social obligations and patriotism.

All constitutional Governments have acted in this matter. Nearly if not quite every nation in Europe adopts stringent measures and spends much money to make sure that all children within certain ages go to school. Half the States in the Union have legislated upon the subject, but unfortunately with less thoroughness and less success because of our general disinclination to compel any one who can vote to do anything.

It is worse than useless to admit the principle that the State should require children to be sent to school, and then pretend to enforce it without doing so. There is no longer any necessity for moving blindly in the matter. The State can now act more intelligently than it did in 1874, and effectually meet the difficulty if it undertakes to do so. Public experience at home and abroad since that time has been such as to point out clearly the particular steps which need to be taken to make certain of general success. These steps were pointed out a year ago, and were afterward embodied in a measure, prepared at great labor by most competent and experienced men, which passed the Legislature, but failed to become a law for want of approval of the Governor, who, without passing judgment upon the general intent and purpose of the measure, found some provisions in it which led him to think it had better be postponed for revision by the next Legislature. It is much to be hoped that a bill may be passed at an early day which will not incur the objections of the Executive and which will yet accomplish what it purports to undertake. I think that experience has shown that any statute which will be effective must at least embody the following principles:

1. The law must specify the ages between which and month of the year within which all children must be in some school, either public or private, of suitable character, unless excused therefrom for sufficient reasons by official authority.

2. Parents and guardians must be made responsible for sending children to school, and must be punished sufficiently to insure compliance with the requirements of the statute.

3. Special institutions must be provided for thoroughly vicious and incorrigible cases which cannot safely be received into the ordinary schools.

4. The law must set up the machinery for securing and keeping continuously a perfect census of children of school age in each city and district, and it must provide and pay officers to look up and account for each child and to execute all the provisions of the statute.

There is no room for any serious differences as to details among people who admit the principle that the State should see to it that children within specified ages should be sent to a suitable school, and who are either experienced themselves or are familiar with the experience of others in trying to enforce this principle. It seems to me that at this late day the opinions of people who deny this principle are entitled to but little consideration, and that a principle so important both to individual and public interests should not be jeopardized through lack of acquaintance with what may be necessary to enforce it.

The Superintendent commends the work of the teachers' institutes, and proceeds to discuss industrial training in the schools. Whatever is done, he says, should be of permanent educational value. Time should not be wasted at non-essentials. He speaks of the importance of beginning instruction in the use of tools, etc., in the kindergarten, and of the uselessness of introducing mechanical tools in the schools without the earlier processes in the industrial course.

She Had It.

Speak! O lovely Ann Eliza, with a terrible coryza,
And a wheezing respiration full of sighs and husky moans;
With a constant lachrymation, and a nasal intonation,
From catarrhal inflammation o'er the turbinated bones!
Why, thou young and happy maiden, is thy conversation laden
With a copious addition of abortive b's and d's?
And from whence did you derive a red and swollen conjunctiva
And a frequent inclination to incontinently sneeze?
Is this malady outrageous which you suffer with contagious,
Epidemic, or endemic? Tell from whence the thing arose,
Where its place of incubation, what its future destination!
Spake the lovely Ann Eliza, smiling sweetly: "No one nose."
—*Rehoboth Herald.*

Why Jackson Shot Dickenson.

In February, 1845, I was with Dr. Edgar a guest at the Hermitage. We found Jackson before a glowing wood fire, and cordial and warm as his fire was he in greeting his pastor, Dr. Edgar. There was a pistol on the table near him, which the company just leaving had been looking at. Occasion was given him to remark, "That is the pistol with which I shot Dickenson." The men of our day cannot form any correct idea of the violence of the abuse heaped on Jackson for that killing. Parton says of it: "So far as the written testimony enables us to judge Jackson was wholly, grossly, abominably in the wrong." Jackson, in Dr. Edgar's Clay-Whig expressive face, discerned this abuse, and said in a solemn tone: "As I shall stand in the judgment of my God I killed Dickenson because he had wronged a woman," and still on the defensive he continued: "Before I was out of my 'teens,' influenced by the memory of my mother, I resolved that I would treat all women I met as I would require other men to treat the woman similarly related to me."—*C. D. Elliott in the Nashville American.*

Wearing a Dog's Skin.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* refers to a case in which a boy, aged 10, was admitted into an infirmary in consequence of having lost the whole of the integument of one of his legs from the knee to the ankle, the result of a burn which he had received some weeks previous. A fortnight after admission skin-grafting was carried out, the skin used being that obtained from a young greyhound. Several strips of the borrowed integument were applied to the wound, about six inches in length and half an inch in width. After the lapse of some days the grafts were inspected, and all but one were found to have firmly united. In six weeks' time the boy was discharged with the immense wound soundly healed.

January Investments.

City of Omaha 5s.
City of Indianapolis 4s.
City of Beloit, Kansas, 6s.
City of Salina, Kansas, 6s.
City of South St. Paul, Minnesota, 6s.
City of Wichita, Kansas, 5s and 6s.
City of Sioux Falls, S. Dakota, 5s.
City of Mankato, Minnesota, 5s.
City of Madison, S. Dakota, 6s.
City of Woodstock, Illinois, 5s.
City of Bozeman, Montana, 6s.
City of Geneseo, Illinois, 5s.
City of San Antonio, Texas, 6s.
City of Council Grove, Kansas, 6s.
Village of Clark, S. Dakota, 7s.
County of Saint Louis, Minn., 4½s.
County of Washington, Nebraska, 6s.
County of Reno, Kansas, 6s.
County of Hall, Nebraska, 6s.
County of Russell, Kansas, 6s.
Anoka, Minn., Water Company 6s.
Des Moines, Iowa, Street R. R. 6s.

Also other desirable securities for sale

In Sums of $500 and upwards.

Local Securities Bought and Sold.

Call or send for January Bond List giving full particulars.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers,
163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
70 State-st., Boston.

Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE INTEREST due JANUARY 1, 1890, on the GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT GOLD BONDS of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA, & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY,

will be paid on and after that date by the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at their offices, 73 Broadway, New York, and Room 9, No. 95 Milk-st., Boston, and at office of BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY, London.

The Payments of interest will be made only upon the CERTIFICATES of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, which cover the old issues of Bonds, deposited, as below, upon presentation of such Certificates at either of above offices:

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SA. FE 1st 7's,
Do. IN CHICAGO 5's,
Do. TRUST 6's, 1911,
Do. COLL. 5's, 1937,
Do. PLAIN 5's, 1920,
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN 1st 6's,
CHICAGO, SANTA FE & CAL. 1st 5's,
CHICAGO, KANSAS & WESTERN 1st 5's,
GULF, COLORADO & SANTA FE 1st 7's,
KANSAS CITY, TOPEKA & WEST. 1st 7's,
Do. Do. INCOMES,
KINGMAN, PRATT & WESTERN 1st 6's,
KANSAS CITY, EMPORIA & SO. 1st 7's,
LEAVENWORTH, TOPEKA & SOUTHWESTERN 4's
PUEBLO & ARKANSAS VALLEY 1st 7's,
SOUTHERN KANSAS & WESTERN 7's,
SONORA 1st 7's,
SUMNER COUNTY 1st,
SOUTHERN KANSAS G. D. 5's,
Do. T. D. 5's,
WICHITA & SO. WESTERN 1st 7's,
WICHITA & WESTERN 1st 6's,

To facilitate the work, the Union Trust Company will on and after Friday morning, Dec. 27, accept Certificates left at their offices, Boston and New York, giving a temporary receipt for same, and returning Original Certificates with checks for Interest on and after Jan. 1.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

W. G. McCORMICK. I. H. WAGGONER.
N. C. CHAPMAN. E. M. SWITZER.

W. G. McCORMICK & CO.,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
219 La Salle-st., "Rookery" Bldg.

Solicit orders in Local Securities, Bank, Street Railway, Trust, and miscellaneous Stocks; also Railway, City, and Corporate Bonds bought and sold or carried on margins. Allow interest for money deposited subject to demand at sight.

Money to Loan
AT LOWEST RATES.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
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Guaranteed 8% Loans.
THE
Maricopa Loan & Trust Co.
OF PHOENIX, ARIZONA,
Desires to establish a Chicago connection with some responsible firm or bank. Satisfactory financial and business references will be required. For full particulars address
T. W. HINE,
Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

English Degras. Leonard Ware & Sons, 473 ATLANTIC-AV. Boston, Mass.

Change of Firm.

Notice is hereby given that CHARLES J. SINGER has this day retired from the firm of SCHWARTZ, DUPEE & CO.

The business will be conducted under the same firm name by the other members.

CHARLES SCHWARTZ,
JOHN DUPEE, JR.,
CHARLES J. SINGER,
G. A. SCHWARTZ,

Chicago, Jan. 3, 1890.

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of C. H. FARGO & CO. has this day expired by limitation. A company, incorporated under the name of C. H. FARGO & CO., with a paid up capital of $400,000, has been formed to continue the business of the former copartnership.

C. H. FARGO & CO.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1890.

Notice of Increase of Capital Stock.

Notice is hereby given that the capital stock of the American Live Stock Commission Company has been increased from the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the manner provided by the statutes in such cases made and provided.

H. W. CRESSWELL, President.

Attest: J. W. T. GRAY, Secretary.

Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Chicago, Jan. 4th, 1890.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Rand, McNally & Company will be held at the office of the company, 148 Monroe-st., Chicago, January 20th, at 3 o'clock p. m., to ratify the action of the directors in changing the date of the annual meeting of the company.

T. C. HAYNES, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago West Division Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 State-st., Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, January 14, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m.

GEO. L. WEBB, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1890, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 m., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

F. C. OSBORN, Secretary.

Chicago, Dec. 28, 1889.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the COLEMAN HARDWARE CO. will be held at their office, 59 Dearborn-st., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. J. G. COLEMAN, President.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the CONTINENTAL PUBLISHING CO. will be held at the office of the Company, 148 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1890, at 3 o'clock p. m. JOHN REID, Secretary.

Office Desks, Folding Beds. A. H. Andrews & Co. Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Saturday was an uncommonly hard day at all the commercial banks. It was the 4th of the month and a great deal of paper had to be handled, as it is an important day for settlement of old accounts and the opening of new. The demand for money was active and rates were firm at 6@8 per cent. New York funds were in great demand, particularly from outside points, and the total of sales during the day was large. It closed at 75c premium. It does not appear that any Chicago bank has shipped any currency Eastward. Sterling was active, and closed the week with a strong upward tendency.

The demand for good bonds continued the special feature of the security market. Counter dealers did a good business for Saturday, and at the Stock Exchange the bidding was livelier than usual. West Side cable stock was stronger, selling at 94¾, but City Railway was weaker than for some time, 50 shares selling at 240½. Gaslight 5s were held at 91¾. One Consumers' 5 sold at 86¾. The indications certainly favor higher prices this month for all good bonds. By the way, there are no really poor bonds on the local Stock Exchange list.

The weekly statement of the New York Clearing-House banks reveals some surprising changes in their condition during the New-Year week. Deposits made a gain of nearly $11,000,000, and loans increased nearly $5,000,000. The banks gained currency both from the interior and from the Sub-Treasury, the net increase of their cash resources being $2,497,000. This was not equal, however, to one-fourth of the increase in deposits, so that the surplus reserve shows a slight decrease. The statement will undoubtedly puzzle Wall street. The following are the footings:

Loans	$399,689,300	Increase	$4,927,[illegible]
Specie	77,427,600	Increase	1,886,[illegible]
Legal tenders	26,741,500	Increase	600,[illegible]
Deposits	409,652,400	Increase	10,[illegible]
Circulation	3,738,500	Increase	7,[illegible]
Reserve	104,169,100	Increase	2,467,[illegible]
Surplus reserve	1,726,000	Decrease	[illegible]

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Jan. 4.	Closing Jan. 3.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	2,526	32¼	31¼	31¾	[illegible]
Atchison	310	33¾	33½	33½	[illegible]
Chi. & Alt.	100	133	133	133	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	870	107¾	107¼	107¼	[illegible]
Canada Southern	1,700	55¼	55¼	55¼	[illegible]
Can. Pacific	500	75¾	75	75	[illegible]
Central Pacific	960	35	34	35	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	300	27¼	27	27	[illegible]
Do 1st pfd	130	65	65	64¼	[illegible]
Do 2d pfd	200	44¾	44½	44½	[illegible]
Con. Gas	450	94	93	93	[illegible]
Col. Coal & I.	5,700	44	42	43	[illegible]
Col. & Hock. C'l	400	16¾	16¼	16¼	[illegible]
C., St. L. & P. pfd	10	47¼	47¼	47	[illegible]
C. & E. Ill. pfd	100	85	85	85	[illegible]
Chi. Gas Trust	900	49¾	49¼	49¼	[illegible]
C., C., C. & St. L.	200	70¾	70¾	70¾	[illegible]
Do pfd	100	98	98	98	[illegible]
D. L. & W.	4,700	136¾	136¼	136¾	[illegible]
Del. & Hud.	647	149¾	148¾	149	[illegible]
D., T. & Ft. W.	1,720	36¼	35¾	35¾	[illegible]
Erie	1,300	27¾	27	27	[illegible]
E.Ten. & Ga.1st pfd	25	70	70	70	[illegible]
Do. 2d pfd	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	[illegible]
Ill. Cent	400	119	118¾	118¾	[illegible]
Jersey Cent	320	127¼	127	127	[illegible]
K. & T.	2,000	11¼	11	11	[illegible]
Lake Shore	2,760	106¾	105¾	106	[illegible]
Louis. & N.	1,410	86¾	86	86	[illegible]
L. E. & W.	335	17¾	17½	17½	[illegible]
Do pfd	300	64	63¾	63¾	[illegible]
Lead Trust	15,895	22	21¼	21¾	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	11,561	74¾	73¾	74	[illegible]
Michigan Central	900	95¾	95	95	[illegible]
Minn. & St. L.	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	[illegible]
Manhattan	200	102	102	102	[illegible]
Northwest	312	111¾	111¼	111¼	[illegible]
Do pfd	100	143	143	143	[illegible]
New England	1,550	44¾	44	44	[illegible]
Northern Pac.	300	31¾	31½	31½	[illegible]
Do pfd	2,055	75¾	75	75	[illegible]
Nor. & W.	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	[illegible]
Do pfd	1,500	62¾	61¾	61¾	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	510	107	106¾	106¾	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & St. L.	165	17¼	17	17	[illegible]
Do 1st pfd	210	71¾	71¾	71¾	[illegible]
O. S. L.	300	53¾	53½	53½	[illegible]
Oregon Impvt.	200	44	44	44	[illegible]
O. Trans.	1,610	34¾	34¼	34¼	[illegible]
O. Ry. & N. Co.	100	100¾	100¾	100¾	[illegible]
Ontario & West	900	20¾	20¼	20¼	[illegible]
Omaha Com.	50	33¾	33¾	33¾	[illegible]
Do pfd	500	97	97	97	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	2,600	38	37	37¾	[illegible]
Pullman	450	190½	190	190½	[illegible]
Reading	9,100	39¾	39¼	39½	[illegible]
Richmond Term'l.	5,325	22¼	21¾	22	[illegible]
Rock Island	2,796	98¼	97¾	98	[illegible]
So. Pacific	300	35¾	35½	35½	[illegible]
St. Paul	9,425	71	70½	70¾	[illegible]
Do pfd	25	115	115	115	[illegible]
St. P. & Dul.	200	32¾	32¼	32¼	[illegible]
Do pfd	100	84½	84½	84½	[illegible]
St. P., M. & M.	700	112½	112	112½	112¼
St. L. & S. F.	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	[illegible]
Sugar Trust	8,385	58	57¾	58¼	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	2,000	21¾	21¼	21¼	[illegible]
Tenn. Coal	1,100	85¾	85	85¼	[illegible]
Union Pacific	1,550	68⅞	68¼	68¼	[illegible]
Wis. Central	1,700	34	33¾	33¾	[illegible]
W. & L. E. pfd	450	68¾	68	68¼	[illegible]
Wabash	500	16½	16¼	16¼	[illegible]
Wabash pfd	2,700	32½	32¼	32¼	[illegible]
Western Union	1,498	84⅞	84¾	84¾	[illegible]
Whisky Trust	100	30½	30½	30½	[illegible]

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams ... 150 | Fargo ... [illegible]
American ... 113 | United States ... [illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg. ... 126 | U. S. 4½s, reg. ... [illegible]
U. S. 4s, coup. ... 126 | U. S. 4½s, coup. ... [illegible]

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

25 Amn Ex Bk. ... 165
50 Citizens B. ... 188
1000 Ala Class A ... 104
10000 SCar6s-Non-fd. ... 5¼
10000 Tenn Sett 6s ... 73
1000 AmD&I 5s ... 108
3000 A&D 1st ... 96½
5000 BklnElv 1s ... 111½
10000 CNJ g m 5s ... 112
10000 CPa gld 6s of '98 ... 113¾@113½
120000 C&O con 5s ... 100⅞@101
9000 CRI&P 5s cp ... 105
5000 CStPM&O cn ... 121¼@122
9000 D&RG 4s ... 76¾@77
5000 D&RG W 1st as tr. ... 98
1000 DSS&A 5s ... 93
5000 Erie 3d mtg ... 108
3000 E&TH 1st ... 115½
10000 Int&GN 1st ... 109¾
2000 Kan P 1st cn ... 115
5000 KyCen 1st 4s ... 84¼
2000 LacledeGasSL 1st ... 85
1000 L&WB cn asstd ... 115
1000 Long Dock 7s ... 108½
4000 L&N-NO&M 1st ... 115½
4000 L&N—P&A 1st ... 107½
30000 L&N trbd 6s ... 109¼@110
8000 M&StP con ... 124½@125
5000 M&SP 7s gold ... 127½
3000 M&SP1-C&MR 5s ... 102¼
5000 MStP1s-H&DD 7s ... 122
1000 M&SP 1st-M'PtD ... 104
1000 M&SP1s—SoM D. ... 113½
3000 MK&T gn 5s ... 64½
20000 MK&T gn 6s ... 75
12000 MK&T cn 7s ... 111@111¼
9000 MoPac 1st cn ... 110@110½
8000 N C & SL con ... 107@107½
1000 NYCEx 5s ... 103⅞

1000 NYC 1st cp ... [illegible]
2000 NYC&StL 4s ... [illegible]
2000 NYC&SL reg ... [illegible]
1000 N&W-Clinch V D ... [illegible]
25000 NPa 1st cp ... [illegible]
15000 NPa 2d cp ... [illegible]
2000 NPa Tm 1st ... [illegible]
24000 NP&M 1st ... [illegible]
5000 O&M cn ... [illegible]
2000 OgnImp 1st ... [illegible]
1000 OR&N 1st ... [illegible]
5000 OSL 6s ... [illegible]
1000 PennCo 4½ cp ... [illegible]
39000 P&R 1st pfd ... [illegible]
1000 P&R 3d pfd ... [illegible]
2000 P&R g m 4s ... [illegible]
7000 Pitts & W 1st ... [illegible]
1000 R&A 2d-DM ctf ... [illegible]
4000 R&D 5s ... [illegible]
26000 SLA & T 1st x cp ... [illegible]
25000 StL&IM 5s ... [illegible]
10000 StLJ&C 1st ... [illegible]
7000 SLKC&NRE&B 7s ... [illegible]
67000 ShnV 1st trs ... 115@[illegible]
65000 S V g m tr ... [illegible]
1000 TC&R 6s—TenD ... [illegible]
11000 TexPa 1st 5s ... [illegible]
76000 T Pac 2d inc ... [illegible]
2000 TAA&C 5s gtd ... [illegible]
17000 TAA&NM 1st ... 105@[illegible]
1000 TStL&KC 1st ... [illegible]
5000 UPa 1st-'97 ... [illegible]
1000 UPa 1st-'98 ... [illegible]
17000 WabRR 1st ... [illegible]
18000 Wab RR 2d ... 84
32000 WS gtd 4s ... 104¾@[illegible]
85000 WNY&P 2d ... [illegible]
13000 W&LE 1st ... [illegible]
12000 WisCCo 1st ... [illegible]
20000 WisCCo inc ... [illegible]

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	1,500	33¾	33¾	33½	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	650	107¾	107¾	107¾	[illegible]
Union Pacific	540	68⅞	68⅞	68	[illegible]
Sugar Trust	3,500	59	59	57¾	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne El Co.	3	13	13	13	[illegible]
Ill. Steel Co.	108	99	99	99	[illegible]
Thomp. & H. pfd.	105	26⅛	26⅛	26	[illegible]
Bell Tel.	6	201	201	201	[illegible]
O. S. Line	300	53⅞	53⅞	53¾	[illegible]
Mex. Cent.	450	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	[illegible]
Eastern	4	129¾	129¾	129¾	[illegible]
Wis. Cent. pfd.	400	34	34⅛	34	[illegible]

Bond sales and quotations:

5000 Mex C 4s ... 70 | 7000 Wis C inc ... [illegible]
1000 K M B 5s ... 99 | 10300 Mex inc ... [illegible]
97000 Atch 4s ... 82¼@82¾ | 6000 Wis C 1st ... [illegible]
56000 Atch inc ... 52⅝@53½ | 13000 Boston Gas ... [illegible]

Money at the clearing house, 5 per cent; call loans, 5@7 per cent; and time paper, 4½@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 4.—The market closed firm. Pennsylvania, 53¾@53¼; Reading, 19 11-16@19¾; Lehigh Valley, 53@53¼; Reading gen 4s, 87 bid; Reading 1st preferred, 80½@80¾; Reading 2d preferred, 57 bid; Reading 3d preferred, 47@48.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Consols closed at 97¼ for money and 97 9-16 for the February account. United States bonds, 4s, 129¾; do 4½s, 107¾.

Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 35¼; Canadian Pacific, 78; Erie, 27¾; do seconds, 104¾; Illinois Central, 122; Mexican ordinary, 40¾; St. Paul common, 73¾; New York Central, 111¼; Pennsylvania, 55⅛; Reading, 20¼; Mexican Central, new 4s, 72½.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 30,454,000 marks.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Three per cent rentes, 87f 90c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $1.90; Calumet & Hecla, $[illegible]; Catalpa, $15.00; Franklin, $16.50; Osceola, $24.25; Pewabic (new), $7.00; Quincy, $71.25; Bell Telephone, $201; Boston Land, $6.50; Water Power, $6.50; Tamarack, $150.75; San Diego, $20.50; Santa Fe Copper, $1.50.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Mining quotations: Best and Belcher, $2.25; Caledonia B. H., $1.10; Chollar, $[illegible]; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.50; Comstock, $33.00; Eureka Consolidated, $2.50; El Cristo, $1.40; Hale and Norcross, $2.30; Home Stake, $[illegible]; Horn Silver, $1.00; Iron Silver, $1.50; Mexican, $[illegible]; North Belle Isle, $1.00; Ontario, $35.00; Plymouth, $4.00; Rappahannock, $7.00; Savage, $1.30.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were irregular Saturday, grain and lard being weak. There was rather more doing on orders from outside, and not a few members of the board were encouraged to hope for an improvement to mark the early part of the new year as a welcome contrast to long-continued dullness in the recent past.

Pork was firmer early, with good buying, supposed to be for the New York house that held so much for last October, but weakened later in sympathy with lard, which was heavy though without declining far. Wheat broke off ⅛c on the Washington crop estimates, but partly recovered, and corn sold off ⅛c for a similar reason, combined with larger receipts than had been expected.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

WHEAT.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.		Closed Saturday.
January	$ 77¾	$ 77⅛@	78	$ [illegible]
May	83	82⅝@83	83¼	[illegible]

CORN.			
January	29¾	29 @ 29¼	29¼
May	32	31⅝@ 31½	31½
OATS.			
January	$ 20¾	$ ....@....	$ 20¾
May	22¾	22⅝ 22¾	23
MESS PORK.			
January	$ 9.22½	$ 9.22½@ 9.30	$ 9.22½
May	9.67½	9.62½@ 9.72½	9.62½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
January	$ 5.80	$ 5.77½@ 5.82½	$ 5.77½
May	6.05	6.00 @ 6.05	6.02½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 4.57½	$ 4.52½@ 4.55	$ 4.52½
May	4.85	4.82½@ 4.85	4.82½

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	January.	February.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 98¼	$	$ 1.04¼
No. 2 corn	33¾	34	36⅝
No. 2 oats	24⅝	......	27⅞
Mess pork	......	13.05	13.35
Lard	7.45	7.45	7.60

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 30	11,419	168	*18,148	7,484
Tuesday, Dec. 31	6,264	268	24,151	4,671
Wednesday, Jan. 1	6,326	229	22,821	3,236
Thursday, Jan. 2	11,495	109	26,689	4,230
Friday, Jan. 3	6,911	211	31,745	6,584
Saturday, Jan. 4	3,500	50	21,000	5,000
Total	45,916	1,035	144,544	31,135
Previous week	45,691	805	112,200	25,007
Same week 1889	38,321	548	82,253	25,121
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 30	4,112	50	4,226	2,166
Tuesday, Dec. 31	5,145	182	6,999	1,373
Wednesday, Jan. 1	115			
Thursday, Jan. 2	6,170	77	7,188	2,277
Friday, Jan. 3	4,455	48	4,592	3,508
Saturday, Jan. 4	2,400		5,000	2,000
Total	22,367	357	27,715	11,324
Previous week	19,611	278	17,702	8,565
Same week 1889	15,910	200	26,744	10,913

Ben Butler said: "There seems to be a big difference of opinion regarding receipts of hogs for the coming week, but if we get less than 160,000 it will be due to the open weather. Corn is so low that feeders can make more feeding it to hogs, and young stock is so plentiful they prefer to feed, and therefore will be in no hurry to get their hogs to market unless the weather turns colder."

During December J. P. Squire & Co. and C. H. North & Co. shipped 70,000 hogs from Chicago to Boston. J. P. Squire & Co. forwarded 475 double-deck carloads, or 48,000.

Underwood & Co., during 1889, packed 208,384 hogs at Chicago and nearly 326,000 at Omaha.

C. H. North & Co., the well-known Boston pork packers, have consolidated their interests with Swift & Co. of Chicago, and hereafter the business will be carried on by the North Packing and Provision company. G. F. Swift is President of the company. It is reported Swift & Co. are building a large pork and beef packing-house at Springfield, Mass.

Sunday and Monday's receipts are estimated at 32,000 hogs, 17,000 cattle, and 9,000 sheep, against 18,148 hogs, 11,419 cattle, and 7,484 sheep one week ago, and ... hogs, 9,687 cattle, and 7,213 sheep one year ago.

Packers' purchases of hogs last week were as follows: Armour, 27,706; Fowler, 14,222; Swift, 14,300; C. P. & P. Co., 14,101; Cudahy, 4,700; International, ...; Jones & Stiles, 4,770; Lipton, 2,368; Underwood, ...; Morris, 600; Hately, 2,750; Moran & Healy, 2,928; North American, 905; Allerton, 4,127.

Net supply of hogs for Chicago packers and butchers last week, 116,800, against 94,498 the previous week and 55,409 the corresponding week last year.

Last week's receipts increased nearly 5,900 cattle, ... hogs, and 6,000 sheep compared with the corresponding week last year. This week's receipts are estimated at 70,000 cattle, 160,000 hogs, and 36,000 sheep, against 45,551 cattle, 126,764 hogs, and 30,707 sheep the corresponding week last year.

At Omaha during 1889 Armour purchased 49,138 cattle, ... hogs, 9,412 sheep; Underwood, 1,883 cattle, ... hogs, 832 sheep; Swift, 140,075 cattle, 89,207 hogs, 31,995 sheep; Squire & Co., the Boston packers, bought and shipped 100,285 hogs from there during the year.

During the year just past there were 592,413 hogs handled in the Sioux City Stock-Yards, against 520,000 in 1888, a gain of about 12 per cent. The cattle handled show an increase from 59,397 in 1888 to 107,663, a gain of 81 per cent, while the increase of sheep was over 100 per cent.

During last week native steers advanced 20@40c. Native cows closed 15@25c higher than one week ago. Sheep are about 35@50c higher than ten days ago, and hogs 10c higher than a week ago.

CATTLE—Saturday's receipts of cattle were comparatively large, but the demand was active and values were firmly held. Both local and outside buyers purchased freely, and an early clearing was made. No real choice steers were on sale, so that comparatively few cattle sold above $4.50. Ten carloads of 1,200-lb distillery-fed steers sold at $4.25. Most of the corn-fed natives on sale at $3.50@4.25. Native cows sold largely at $2.30@2.65. A few stock cattle sold at $2.30@2.80. Quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves	$5.30@5.35
Choice to fancy, 1,400@1,600 lbs	4.35@5.15
Fair to good, 1,000@1,350 lbs	3.60@4.50
Common steers	2.90@3.40
Fancy cows and heifers	2.75@3.00
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs	1.30@2.65
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,800 lbs	1.25@3.35
Stockers and feeders	2.20@3.30

HOGS—The demand for hogs Saturday was active and values ruled stronger. The best grades averaged a shade higher. The market closed firm with only 1,500 unsold. Sales ranged at $3.50@3.80, bulk at $3.65@3.70. The quality of the offerings was good, but the proportion of light and medium weights was large.

SHEEP—A good demand prevailed for sheep and lambs, and values were firmly held. Sales ranged at $3.25@5.50 for sheep and $5.25@6.40 for lambs. Western sheep sold largely at $4.75@5.10.

OTHER MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Market strong; natives, $3.15@4.65; cows, $1.75@2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.30@3.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,100 head; shipments, 100. Market strong; all grades, $3.50@3.55; bulk, $3.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, none; 10c higher; good to choice muttons, $4.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.75.

SIOUX CITY, IA., Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 130 head; market dull. Quotations unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,400 head; market steady on good stuff and weak on other. Quotations: Light, $3.52½@3.57½; heavy, $3.50@3.62½; mixed, $3.25@3.52½.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400; shipments, 1,100. Market strong; good to fancy native steers, $4.30@5.00; fair to good do, $3.40@4.35; stockers and feeders, $1.90@3.20; range steers, $2.00@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,600; shipments, 2,400. Market steady; fair to choice heavy, $3.50@3.67½; packing grades, $3.45@3.60; light, fair to best, $3.40@3.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, 1,600. Market steady; fair to choice, $3.60@5.00; lambs, $4.60@5.60.

OMAHA, NEB., Jan. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, ...; opened 10c higher; closing with the advance about lost; prime 1,300@1,600-lb beeves, $3.90@4.60; good 1,000@1,300-lb, $3.15@4.00; fair to good cows, $1.90@2.15; good to choice cows, $2.15@2.80; feeders, $2.30@3.00; stockers, $2.00@2.80; bulls, $1.50@2.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,200; all sold; a shade lower; $3.35@3.57½; bulk, $3.50@3.52½.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—PROVISIONS—Closing—Pork, holders offer moderately; prime mess Eastern, 52s 6d, dull; do Western, 45s, dull. Lard, holders offer moderately; spot, January, February, and March, 32s 3d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, holders offer moderately: new No. 2 winter, 6s 11½d, firm; do spring, 7s 4½d, firm. Flour, holders offer moderately at 10s 3d, steady. Corn, holders offer moderately; spot, 4s 2½d, steady; January, 4s, steady; February, 4s 10½d, steady; March, ... steady.

COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand. Sales, 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 6,800 American.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—FLOUR—Receipts, ... pkgs; exports, 2,050 brls, 11,511 sacks; firm; less active; sales, 16,900 brls.

WHEAT—Receipts, 3,850 bu; exports, 36,336 bu; sales, ... bu futures. Spot market dull, nominally unchanged; No. 2 red, 86@86½c elevator, 87½c afloat, 87½c f. o. b.; steamer No. 2 red, 83c; No. 3 red, ...; steamer No. 3 red, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 94@94¼c; No. 1 hard, 97½c. Options dull; early business at ¼c decline, closing steady, unchanged to ⅛c under yesterday; No. 2 red, January, 85⅝@85⅞c, closing at 85⅞c; February, 86⅝@87⅛c, closing at 87c; March, 88⅛@...c, closing at 88¼c; April, 88⅝@88⅞c, closing at 88⅞c; May, 88⅞@89⅜c, closing at 89⅜c; June, 88¼@88⅝c, closing at 88½c; July, 87¼@88c, closing at 88c.

CORN—Receipts, 129,000 bu; exports, 50,714 bu; sales, ... bu futures, 151,000 bu spot. Spot market steady; quiet. No. 2, 39¼@40¼c elevator, 41c afloat; ungraded mixed, 37@41c; steamer mixed, 37¾@38⅜c; No. 2 white, ...; No. 3, 35½c. Options quiet, unchanged, to ⅛c lower; steady; January, 39⅛@39⅜c, closing at 39⅜c; February 38⅞@39⅛c, closing at 39¼c; March, 39⅛c; April, 39¼c; May, 39⅜c; steamer mixed, February, ...

OATS—Receipts, 83,000 bu; exports, 30,065 bu; sales, ... bu futures, 104,000 bu spot. Spot market firm, quiet. Options steady, quiet; January 28¼c; February ...; March 27⅝c; May 27¾c. No. 2 white: January 30¼c; February, 29¼@30c, closing 30c; May, 29¾c. Spot No. 2 white, 30@32c; Mixed western, 26½@30c; white do, 30@35c; No. 2 Chicago, 29¼@30c.

COFFEE—Options opened steady, unchanged to 10 points up; closed steady, 25@35 points up; reduced crop estimates. Sales, 38,000 bags, including January, 15.85@15.85c; February, 15.70c; March, 15.60@15.90c; April, 15.65c; May, 15.65@15.95c; June, 15.70@16.00c; July, 15.75@15.95c; September, 15.75@16.00c; November, 15.70@15.85c; December, 15.70@16.00c. Spot Rio firm, quiet; fair cargoes, 19⅝c; No. 2, 17c.

SUGAR—Raw firm, quiet; refined fairly active, firm.

BUTTER—Quiet, weak; Elgin, 28@29c; Western dairy, 9@18c; do creamery, 13@27c; do held, 10@18c; do factory, 6@16c.

CHEESE—Quiet; Western, 8@10c.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady at $1.03¾, and after the first sales moved up on light trading and closed at $1.03¾. Stock Exchange, opening, $1.03¾; highest, $1.03¾; lowest, $1.03; closing, $1.03¾. Consolidated Exchange, opening, $1.03½; highest, $1.03¾; lowest, $1.03½; closing, $1.03¾. Total sales, 141,000 brls.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 24@25c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 14@23c; extra imitation creamery, 18c; others, 13@17c; factory choice, 15c; others, 10@12c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 25@28c; extra firsts, 23@24c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 12@21c; low grades, 10@11c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 15@25c.

CHEESE—Choice Vermont, 10½@11c; choice New York, 10½@11c; Western, 10@10½c; sage, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 24@25c; firsts, 20@23c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 24@25c; Western, 22@23c; Michigan choice, 24@25c; Canadians, 23c; Southern, 22@24c.

CORN—Quiet; high mixed nominal at 43c; steamer yellow, 42c; steamer, 40@41c; good no grade, 35@39c.

OATS—Dull; No. 2 whites to arrive at 32½c, with No. 3 whites at 31½c, and No. 2 mixed at 31c; fancy at 33c; clipped at 33@35c; No. 2 white, 32@33c for track and elevator lots; No. 3 white, 31¼c for track lots; low grades, 30@31c.

DULUTH, MINN., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The wheat business was very slim today. Prices opened ¼c lower than last night, held steady most of the day, but recovered to last night's prices just before the close. Of the cars of wheat coming here now by far the greater portion is going to the Imperial mill. At the close today No. 1 hard, cash, was at 80c sellers; No. 1 Northern, 78¼c sellers; No. 2 Northern, 72c; January closed at 79¾c; May opened at 84¾c, sold up to 84⅞c near the close, and closed at 84⅞c bid; May No. 1 Northern closed at 83c. Cars on track—Wheat, 28; corn, 32.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 49,971 bu; oats, 1,022 bu.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—The market opened ⅛c lower, but rallied and closed steady with sellers 1-16c off from yesterday. No. 2 red cash, 78c; January, 78¾c bid; May, 81¾@82¼c, closed 82¼c asked; July, 79¾@79⅞c, closed 79⅞c asked. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed cash, 25½@25¾c; January, 25⅝c bid; February, 25¾@26¼c asked; March, 26¼c; May, 28@28¼c bid; July, 28¾c asked. Oats dull and lower to sell; No. 2 cash, 19½@19¾c bid.

PROVISIONS—Rather dull; pork, $9.62½; lard, ...; steam, $5.50 bid; boxed meats essentially unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 234,000 bu; oats, ...

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 243,000 bu; oats, ...

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—Options quiet, with no important change in prices; choice grades scarce and firm, with fair inquiry from millers; fair to good milling wheat, 78@80c; Pennsylvania and fancy long berry, 88@89½c; No. 2 red, January, 80½c; February, 82@82½c; March, 83½@84c; April, 84@84½c. Corn firm, with steady export inquiry; speculation quiet. No. 4 yellow, short storage, ...; No. 4 high mixed in grain depot, 32@33c; No. 2 high mixed in Twentieth street elevator, 38c; old No. 2 mixed and high mixed in Twentieth street elevator, 39c; No. 2 mixed in export elevator, 38c; No. 2 mixed, January, 36@38½c; February, 36¼@37c; March, 36¾@37c; April, 37@37½c. Oats quiet and barley steady; No. 3 white, 29½c; No. 2 white, 30½c; un-graded clipped, short storage, 30½c; futures dull and weak; No. 2 white, January, 29½@30c; February, 29¼@29½c; March, 29¼@29½c; April, 29½@30½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,400 bu; corn, 77,300 bu; oats, 13,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 700 bu; corn, 102,000 bu; oats, 12,800 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts of wheat for the last twenty-four hours were 113 cars; shipments, 34 cars. The market was quiet at the start, with sellers holding for about yesterday's prices, notwithstanding the weakness in the early market for futures. The demand improved later, and was called pretty good for a Saturday. The general range of prices obtained for the different grades compared favorably with those of the preceding day. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, January, 80c; February, 81c; May, 84¾c; on track, 80c; No. 1 Northern, January, 77½c; February, 78¼c; May, 82¼c; on track, 79¼c; No. 2 Northern, January, 76c; February, 78¼c; May, 79c; on track 76@77½c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 hard firm at 91¼c; No. 1 Northern active at 88¼c; winter wheat, No. 2 red, 85c. Corn—No. 2 in store, 34¼c.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 3,500 bu.

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady; No. 2 winter red, spot and January, 79¼@79⅜c; February, 81⅛@81¼c; March, 83@83¼c; May, 86¼c. Corn—Western steady; mixed, spot, 36¼@36⅜c; January, 36¼@36⅜c; February, 36⅝@36¾c; March, 37@37¼c; April, 37¼@38c; steamer, 35@35¼c. Oats nominally easier; Western white, 30@31c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 133,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, steady; cash and January, 81¾c; May, 85¾c. Corn dull; cash, 30c; May, 32¾c. Oats quiet; cash, 22½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull, steady; cash and January, $3.45.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 6,186 bu; corn, 30,796 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,842 bu; corn, 600 bu; oats, 930 bu; clover-seed, 854 bags.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 4.—TURPENTINE—Spirits firm at 41½c.

WORDS THAT BURN.

Terre Haute *Express:* They do say that "progressive wedding parties" will be a popular fad in Chicago next year.

Indianapolis *Journal:* Those papers which are finding the most fault with the Administration are the same that defended the pan-electric scandal or were silent about it.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* The Senatorial contest at Columbus ought to be one of brains against barrels; but from all reports there is no indication that brains are in the field.

Denver *Times:* A contemporary heads an editorial "Civilization in South Carolina." A truthful editorial on this subject would necessarily be confined to the head line.

Sioux City *Journal:* This is the season of the year for winter sports, and at this distance it looks as if Grover Cleveland was putting in all his spare time in sliding down Hill.

Omaha *Bee:* The adoption of prohibition by the Dakotas has stimulated art to a wonderful degree. The Dakota painters are actively employed converting saloon signs into emblems of drug stores.

Washington *Post:* It is said that the New York obelisk cannot last more than fifty or sixty years. The climate over there seems to be rough on monuments of all sorts. There is the Grant Monument, for instance.

Baltimore *American:* An appeal is being made to the patriotism and public spirit of New York to complete the arch fund; but it is a sad fact that whoever tries to stir up Gotham by these p's doesn't know much about their cues.

Buffalo *Express:* "To Heaven from Chicago" is a headline in the Brooklyn *Times.* This is the same trip that one Dives, a millionaire, is recorded as burning to make, yet which was too long even for his purse. It is probably the most impossible journey in the universe.

America: Chicago, of course. Mrs. Dearborn stubs her toe as she goes up-stairs. Mrs. Wabash—"O, my dear, how unfortunate. Do you know that's very bad luck?" Mrs. Dearborn—"What is it a sign of?" Mrs. Wabash—"That you will not be divorced for a year."

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Down at St. Louis they are still talking seriously of getting the World's Fair. There is nothing so remarkable in this when we recollect that in certain other parts of Missouri they are still fighting over and over again the battles of the war and mourning for Jeff Davis.

Kansas City *Times:* Another St. Louis newspaper announces that St. Louis and New York stand together in the World's Fair fight. If St. Louis keeps on combining with New York she is likely to wake up some fine morning and find that a portion of her Western support has amalgamated with Chicago.

"Your Necktie's Up Behind."

When you attend a party
And gyrate with the girls,
The exercise is hearty,
Your brain with pleasure whirls;
But O, the painful feeling,
When suddenly you find
The naked truth revealing
Your necktie's up behind.

As down "on 'Change" you linger
To watch the market's close,
Some fool will point his finger
At you beneath your nose,
And shout out quite jocosely,
"Excuse me, sir, I find,
On looking at you closely,
Your necktie's up behind."

On some night when you're calling
Upon your sweetheart fair,
O, is it not appalling,
As you your love declare,
When words come hard and harder,
Quite suddenly to find,
In midst of love's sweet ardor,
Your necktie's up behind.

In this queer situation,
No matter how one tries,
There is no explanation,
The necktie's bound to rise.
'Tis useless to reject it,
By fate it is designed,
And when you least expect it
Your necktie's up behind.

—*Clothier and Furnisher.*

It Meant What It Said.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The Republican platform of 1888, when it pledged the party to crush the trusts, meant that what it said should be taken literally. The trusts in protected commodities must be struck at the Custom House. Messrs. Members of the Ways and Means Committee, unless some other ready and speedy method of stamping them out can be devised, and the business must be done in this session.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISSING—JOHN EVANS, AGE 36 years, height 5 feet 11 inches, weight about 176 pounds, sandy hair, with small side whiskers, face and hands red and freckled. He wore when last seen brown pants, dark coat and vest, short gray English melton cloth overcoat, stiff black derby hat, gold watch and chain, and a horseshoe Masonic pin. Last seen at the Union Depot the 19th of December, 1889, with his brother, who left on the 8:15 p. m. train for Europe. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his friends. Address WM. ANDREW, Room 37, 19 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.

Diamonds rented for parties and receptions.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 218 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—HARTMAN'S DETECTIVE AGENCY, 128 South Clark-st., Room 8. Experienced detectives sent any section country. Expert shadowers; strictly confidential; reasonable rates.

PERSONAL—
DRUNKENNESS CURED.
Free information of a positive cure given by Capt D. Y. BLACK, 204½ S. Clark-st., Room 6. Call or write.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENT WANTED—BY LARGE NEW YORK dress trimmings import house on commission, for Chicago dry goods and cloak trade, and West if possible; experienced man only. Address, references, B. B., P.-O. Box 1,196, New York City.

WANTED—A FEW HONEST AND INTELLIGENT persons to take orders in this and surrounding towns on "Stanley in the Wilds of Africa, and How He Rescued Emin Pasha." The intrepid Hero has just returned to civilization. Public interest in him is at fever heat. This is the Stanley book the people want. Send 50 cents for outfit, and be the first in the field, or write immediately for full particulars, terms, etc. Agents are just coining money. Write quick. FRANKLIN PUBLISHING CO., Box 920, Richmond, Va.

WANTED—
By the American Cash Register Co., good responsible commission agents to sell our registers; desirable territory yet open.
American Cash Register Co.,
99-101 Washington-st.,
Chicago.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREPROOF warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods. Telephone 1475.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,379
S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR THE last five years connected with large New York manufacturing concern as bookkeeper and office man desires a similar position here or anything that will yield a fair living; accustomed to handling large pay rolls. Good references. O 134, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED CORrespondent, credit, and office man. References. O 110, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied with stenographers; some with machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COMmercial traveler with responsible house. Interview requested. P 41, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO ACTIVE BOYS, aged 16 and 17, the oldest understanding bookkeeping and the youngest wishing to learn the drug business, would like positions; both can furnish references from New Jersey. Address C. M. and W. A. ROBISON, care N. W. Pierce, Perry, Ia.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PHOTOGRAPHIC operator. Al samples sent upon application. Address V 128, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH COOK IN private family. 116 Sedgwick-st., top floor.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY wishes position as housekeeper by widower or single lady. Call or address W. A. B., 919 Clybourn-av., Lake View.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF good business ability, who has recently been thrown upon her own resources, almost a stranger in the city, some respectable work to do. State work and wages given. V 121 Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A NIGHT CLERK; MUST BE THOROUGHLY reliable and have first-class references. Apply Southern Hotel, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

Salesmen.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN—IF YOU want a good side line (sample free, weight eight ounces) send your address and references to Keystone Mfg. Co., Girard, Erie Co., Pa.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL SPOOL cotton; one acquainted with the manufacturing trade of Chicago and vicinity. Address, giving experience and salary wanted, SPOOL COTTON, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO SELL on commission, a full line of infant turns and child's McKay sewed shoes. Address with reference, FOLMER & CO., Orwigsburg, Pa.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

Boys.

WANTED—FOR OFFICE WORK—BOY OVER 16 of good qualifications. Address in own handwriting, stating wages expected, S 55, Tribune office.

Designers.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, DESIGNER FOR wholesale clothing; and cutter with good set of patterns. Apply at 136 Monroe-st.

Trades.

WANTED—WOOD-WORKING MACHINE hands, for work in freight mill. Apply to Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK IN CITY AMONG physicians and embalmers on an article especially for the profession. Applicant must be well educated, of good address, and able to make some investment. For particulars call at 321 Wabash-av., and inquire for C. W. CLOSE.

WANTED—AIR-BRUSH ARTISTS; STEADY AND plenty work guaranteed competent parties. B. BIENEMANN, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—COMPETENT GERMAN OR NORwegian girl for general housework. 161 South Oakley-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family; wages, $3.50 per week. 996 West Adams-st., upper bell.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE, INTELLIGENT American girl; housework. MRS. DONKER, 885 Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CHORUS LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to apply at Chicago Opera-House box office this morning at 10 o'clock; bring music.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 LA SALLE-ST., have money to loan on city and north shore suburban property.

GREENEBAUM SONS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 DEARBORN-st., main floor—5, 5½, and 6 per cent money to loan on real estate in Chicago and immediate vicinity. Large fund on hand seeking investment; no delay.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages. JAMES LINDEN, 302 Tacoma Building.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO property. HOWARD & CALKINS, 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

WANTED—LOAN OF $25,000, 5 OR 10 YEARS, 5 per cent, on property value about $75,000; pays over $6,000 per year. Q 46, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A BOARDING-HOUSE ON MICHIgan-av. doing a paying business for nearly 5 years; have got to leave Chicago my only reason for selling. Apply to owner; no commissions will be paid. H V 66, Tribune office.

NO BETTER BUSINESS CHANCE—DRY GOODS, boots and shoes, will invoice about $8,000; best cash business in the solid town of Winterset, county seat of Madison Co., Ia. No chance for a lazy man; terms, cash; cause for selling, failing health. Address Lock Box 177, Winterset, Ia.

WE ARE SELLING OUT OUR NOTION AND FURnishing goods stock, changing our business; we will rent half or all our premises. MICHAEL COHEN & SON, 257 and 259 Franklin-st.

$12,000—$10,000 CASH, BALANCE ON TIME buys valuable business property and established cash business, 3 hours writing a day, netting $200 a month, in best town in America of 80,000; safe and sure investment. ELY, HUXLEY & CO., 150 East Washington-st., Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1328 AND 1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE ROOMS for gentlemen, single or en suite; fine table; billiard room for guests.

Hotels.

DOUGLAS HOUSE, 35TH-ST. AND COTTAGE-Grove-av.—Best located family hotel in the city.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

LIMITED AMOUNT OF D'UNGER LONG-DIStance Telephone stock, patented Oct. 2, 1888, and Aug. 27, 1889, at $25 per share. Room 733 Palmer House, Hours 2 to 4 p. m.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

DON'T SELL YOUR OLD CLOTHES OR SHOES until I have set my prices on them. Address J. WRONSKI, 486 State. Orders promptly attended.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing. Mail orders promptly attended to. Misfit Store, 472 State-st.

H. S., 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for cast-off clothing and shoes. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for foreman at Ogden-av. car barns.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORES AND FLATS ON W. Madison-st. and Ogden-av. Call or send us a description if you want tenants. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

ACCOUNTANTS.

LEDGERS OPENED, BOOKS BALANCED—CORrespondence solicited. JOHN DONALDSON, Accountant, 258 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. J. J. W., 3525 Calumet-av.

SANITARY CELLARS.

SANITARY CELLARS—CELLARS, VAULTS, AND basements made gas, water and moisture proof; warranted. B. F. NOURSE & BRO., 25 Michigan-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites with railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenant. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
OUR BANNER SUBDIVISION,
HIGH AND DRY.
Big bargains in lots convenient to Illinois Central and large factories.
Streets curbed and macadamized.
Water pipes and sewers in each lot.
Sidewalks laid.
Alleys improved, and trees planted.
$450 PER LOT AND UPWARDS.
ONE-TENTH DOWN, BALANCE MONTHLY.
Call or send for free tickets.
See these lots before buying elsewhere.
Also lots from $200 upwards.
"VAN VLISSINGEN,"
91 Dearborn-st. (main floor).

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALIST AND BUILDER—A 99-year lease, choice South Side business corner that will pay 18 per cent net in rents to build; will loan 50 per cent of cost of building. J. L. McKEEVER, Room 51, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
RESIDENCE on Langley-av. at a bargain; all improvements.
B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
10 PER CENT.
CORNER WEST SIDE.
THREE STORES, FLATS ABOVE; RENTAL VALUE, $1,998 PER YEAR. PRICE, $19,980 NET.
DO YOU WANT IT?
WILL TAKE PART IN OTHER PROPERTY.
J. P. WHITE & SON,
ROOM 13, 95 AND 97 CLARK-ST.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—
Look at this desirable property; I must sell; latest modern, new, brick, stone front flats, 409 Marshfield-av.
2-story brick store, 935 West Van Buren-st.
Fine modern brick residence, 635½ Monroe-st.; all rented.
B. F. GEORGE,
154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—
334 Warren-av., 10-room stone front for the low price of $6,000; worth $7,500, but must sell.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—755 WEST ERIE-ST., JUST WEST OF Leavitt, fine 2-story 12-room brick house; lot 24x 124; price only $3,700; want offer; terms very easy. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted. Or J. P. JOHNSON, 749 West Erie-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT 25-FOOT LOT ON Indiana-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt, at the low figure of $1,200.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—S. HALSTED-ST., NEAR ADAMS, 4 story and basement pressed brick building (nearly new); lot 25x91 feet; $30,000.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 PIECES, EACH 40 FT. ON WASHington-boulevard, west of Union Park; fine pieces to improve either in private dwelling or in flats; will sell quick or rent; can be bought cheap.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—$750—LOT ON 14TH-ST., NEAR ROBEY; very easy terms.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—$3,000—AN ELEGANT 6-ROOM COTtage near Madison-st. cable cars. Modern improvements, fine neighborhood; $300 cash; balance $25 monthly. J. S. REYNOLDS,
S. E. cor. Sacramento-av. and Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, AT A BARGAIN, AN elegant 8-room 2-story and basement brick house, south front, on West Monroe-st. All modern improvements, parlor, dining room, and kitchen on main floor; street newly paved and assessment paid. Price, $4,600. Will sell on monthly payments if desired. Address R 117, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SOME GOOD CORNERS ON MADIson, Washington, Randolph, and Lake-sts., west of West 40th-st., very reasonable to close out an interest. M. A. FARR, 18, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—37 AND 39 DEPUYSTER-ST.—LOT 40 x108 feet, with two 3-story brick houses, at a bargain. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A BARGAIN.
3 new houses at Park Manor; street curbed, macadamized, sewer, gas, water; lots 25x140; houses have stone basements, 8 rooms; wood mantels, oak finish, nicely papered; one block from two depots; will sell or exchange.
B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—
Two very choice corners, vacant; also house and lot in choice location.
D. O. STRONG,
16 Portland Block.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LOTS ON ENGLEWOOD ON THE HILL.
Far ahead of them all. Inside Chicago.
Double track street-car line. Lake water. Sidewalks. Streets graded. Street culverts and crossings in. Fare to business center, 5c. Property shown free any day. Buyers living outside Chicago can send first payment by express, P.-O. order, draft, or check. Lots $275 and upwards. $25 to $50 cash and balance $5 to $10 per month thereafter. Send for plats and particulars.
GREAT TIME
TO BUY CHICAGO PROPERTY.
With all the anticipated improvements in the vicinity of Englewood on the Hill lots must
INCREASE IN VALUE.
150 houses built in this vicinity in the last six months.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-st.; 150 feet in Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 132 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEARborn-st.—A very choice 50-ft. lot on Sheffield-boulevard (Sheridan Drive), in the elegant Buena Park Subdivision, at bargain.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
40 acres adjoining depot at Chicago Lawn, on 67th-st.; ripe for retailing; $1,250.
40 acres n. e. cor. Johnson-av and 83d-st., ¼ mile south of location of Wabash R. R. shops, and ¼ mile east of depot at crossing of Grand Trunk and Wabash R. R.'s; splendid investment; at $1,000.
10 acres, California-av. and 67th-st., at $1,200.
5 acres, 67th-st. and Oakley-av., 2 blocks from depot and street-cars, at $1,500.
5 acres, Vincennes-road and 82d-st., high ground; ripe for retailing; at $3,000.
10 acres, 99th-st. and Hillside-av., near depot, on the Ridge at Washington Heights; at $1,500.
20 acres, Halsted and 104th-sts., at $900.
80 acres, Sec. 17, Worth, at $250.
Several tracts in vicinity of the Stickney purchase in Lyons.
Call for list.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRE BARGAINS.
5 to 160 acre tracts ripe for subdivision or profitable to hold; too numerous to specify. Call or send for particulars.
B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE CORNERS AT RIVERside at a bargain. G. S. HUBBARD, Room 12, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR UNIMPROVED Chicago property, 6 lots and two 2-story frame houses; stone basements; in a healthy country town, 24 miles from Chicago; cheap railroad fare; only two minutes' walk from depot; splendid water, etc., etc.; value about $3,500. Address P 105, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK, CHICAGO'S beautiful north shore suburb, a number of desirable homes and vacant lots; prices reasonable and terms attractive. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—240-ACRE FARM, BRICK IMPROVEments, near large city; place suitable for dairy business and grain; will take Chicago property if price is right. Q 47, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANT TO BUY A FLAT AND STORE BUILDing worth $25,000 to $50,000; will pay $25,000 cash and assign valuable leasehold. Address Q 108, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSINESS OR A PRIVATE HOUSE north of 39th-st., or east; $4,000 to $5,000 cash. H C. 69, Tribune office.

WANTED — HOUSES — BETWEEN ASHLAND and Robey-sts., Madison and Van Buren-sts.; prices and full description. Q 45, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, $25,000 worth improved and three-fourths blooded Normal horses and mares on farm at Bloomington, Ill. Call on DE WITT, R. 23, 55 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FIRST MORTGAGE AND clear lots for house and lot clear; value $3,000. Address Q 37, Tribune office.

WANT TO EXCHANGE ¾ CASH AND LANDS for a stock of merchandise. Address B., Box 1625, Joliet, Ill.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—
A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING, DAY AND NIGHT, 70 State-st.; preferable to business colleges. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—CHICAGO Athenæum; 18th year; dictation in all systems. Visitors welcome.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
195 State-st., N. E. corner Adams.
Branches, New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Louisville, Paris, Berlin.
Conversational knowledge in shortest time.
Highest references. Trial lessons free.
Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

L. L. MANTON, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST. Advice free. Business quietly transacted.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS Rare Books, Costly Books, All Kinds of Books LIBRARIES, CYCLOPÆDIAS, and Magazines, at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR ARTISTIC, DURABLE, AND THOROUGHLY RELIABLE PIANOS? THEN DO NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF

—KNABE—FISCHER—LESTER—NEW ENGLAND—
—KNABE—FISCHER—LESTER—NEW ENGLAND—
—PEASE——PEASE—

THE KNABE HAS THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION OF BEING A THOROUGHLY ARTISTIC PIANO. IT IS THE FAVORITE OF THE FAMOUS DR. H. VON BULOW AND MANY OTHER EMINENT PIANISTS.

OUR STOCK CONTAINS THE LATEST DESIGNS IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE WOODS.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.
TERMS MOST REASONABLE.

TUNING, REPAIRING, AND MOVING ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

LYON & HEALY,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON
and New Scale
KIMBALL PIANOS.
LOW PRICES—EASY PAYMENTS.
BARGAINS.
A NUMBER OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS at prices ranging from $85 to $175.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS, $10 TO $25.
A STEINWAY SQUARE (second-hand), $125.
A BABY GRAND PIANO, USED AT CONCERTS, FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
A good instrument for church, school, lodge, or concert room.
PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
State and Jackson-sts.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of pianos and organs ever shown in this city can now be seen at the two warerooms of the CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO., 266 STATE-ST. AND 223 WABASH-AV.
CHICKERING GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS.
New scale, new action, new designs, French pitch. Indorsed by the first artists in the world.
GABLER PIANOS
In English and French walnut, mahogany, rosewood antique oak, and ebonized cases.
Also a full line of COLBY, SCHUBERT, C. A. SMITH, and KURTZMAN PIANOS.
Every instrument fully warranted. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Prices and terms within the reach of all.
NOTE—Tuning and moving orders receive prompt attention.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS,
$175 EACH, ON EASY TERMS.
SEVEN-YEAR WARRANTEE GIVEN.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SHONINGER PIANOS
AT MANUFACTURERS' WAREROOMS.
Universally acknowledged for their superior quality of tone, beauty of finish, and great durability.
LOW PRICES. EASY PAYMENTS.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.
B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

STEINWAY PIANO—IN FINE CONDITION; 7⅓ octaves; $125; easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

STECK PIANO—HANDSOME CASE, FINE tone, 7⅓ octave, triple strung; $175; easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$75 BUYS EMERSON PIANO; EASY PAYments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, CARVED legs; $65; easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT PIANO; A great bargain; $185; easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

TWO CHICKERING & SON'S UPRIGHT pianos for sale cheap, cash or time.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HAZELTON PIANO, HANDSOME ROSEwood case, in fine condition; a bargain, $175; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$125, $135, and $150 EACH, THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WHEELOCK PIANOS CAN BE BOUGHT AT factory prices direct from the manufacturers on easy time payments. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., 297 State and 55 Jackson-st.

$185 BUYS DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO; $10 down, $5 monthly.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO; A GREAT bargain; $185; easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$3, $4, $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 Pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BAUER UPRIGHT PIANO, LARGE HANDsome case, in fine condition, 7⅓ octave, triple strung, $200; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

DECKER PIANO—TWO LARGE HANDsome uprights, nearly new; $200 and $225; easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$125 BUYS STEINWAY & SONS' SQUARE piano; easy payments; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BUSINESS CARDS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—
The partnership heretofore existing between Edward D. Smith and Chas. A. Fisher was dissolved Dec. 31, 1889, Chas. A. Fisher retiring.
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1889.
EDWARD D. SMITH,
CHAS. A. FISHER.

Edward D. Smith & Co., successors to Smith & Fisher, will continue the business, collect all accounts, and pay all liabilities of the firm of Smith & Fisher.
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1889.
EDWARD D. SMITH,
SETH K. HOWES.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYant and palmist, 248 West Madison-st., gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—MME. JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc; IDDO CHARMS for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY. She will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

MEDICAL.

DR. D'UNGER, PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO (12th year)—Chronic, blood, and nervous diseases successfully treated; discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness. Pamphlets free.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st., Room 312; hours 2 to 5.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement. Best care. MRS. WIRCHMANN, successor to Mrs. Richen.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

PREPARED ROOFING—DO YOUR OWN ROOFing and save expense; can cover steep or flat, old shingles or tin roofs; applied by anyone; circulars and samples free. B. F. NOURSE & BRO., 25 Michigan-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT—
All kinds of broken, unused, or out of style jewelry, watches, chains, rings, spoons, forks, teeth, plates, silver and silver plated ware.
HIGHEST PRICE PAID.
FREEMAN & SCOTT,
125 Clark-st., Room 19.

STORAGE RATES—PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the rates for the storage of grain in our warehouses shall be as follows during the ensuing year:

On all grain received in bulk and inspected in good condition, three-quarters (¾) of one (1) cent per bushel for the first ten (10) days or part thereof, and one-quarter (¼) of one (1) cent per bushel for each additional ten (10) days or part thereof, until and including the 30th day of June, 1890.

On all grain received in bulk and inspected in good condition on and after the 1st day of July, 1890, one (1) cent per bushel for the first ten (10) days or part thereof, and three-eighths (⅜) of one (1) cent per bushel for each additional ten (10) days or part thereof, and on all grain in store on the 1st day of July, 1890, received prior thereto, the last-mentioned rate of three-eighths (⅜) of one (1) cent per bushel shall be charged, after the expiration of the ten (10) day period which is running on the 30th day of June, 1890.

On and after the 1st day of December, 1890, upon grain in good condition, storage will be at the above rate in force July 1, 1890, until four (4) cents per bushel shall have accrued, after which time no additional storage will be charged until the 1st day of May, 1891.

All of the foregoing rates shall apply to grain only so long as it remains in good condition.

No grain will be received in store until it has been inspected and graded by authorized inspectors, unless by special agreement.

The Munger-Wheeler Elevator Co.
Dole & Co.
Chicago Elevator Co.
Central Elevator Co.
Charles Counselman & Co.
Congdon & Co.
Chicago & Pacific Elevator Co.
Armour Elevator Co.
Chicago & Santa Fe Elevator & Dock Co.
National Elevator Co.
Keith & Co.
George A. Seaverns & Co.
Illinois River Elevator.
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank.
Chicago, Jan. 4, 1890.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—FINE MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE 3238 Graves-place; furnace, gas-fixtures, hardwood floors in hall and dining-room; rent reduced to $40 per month to May 1, 1890.
Apply to GEO. F. HARDING, Room 51, 170 Madison-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—389 WARREN-AV. AND 942 WEST Monroe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; houses have every convenience and are in excellent neighborhood. Rent low. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

Lake.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE; ALL MODERN conveniences; 6-room flat; 4-room flat, with barn. CHARLES G. FRENCH, 114 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS

South Side.

TO RENT—ARMOUR FLATS—
33d, 34th, and Dearborn-sts.—Splendid 6 and 7 room flats, with modern improvements, each flat has store-room and vegetable cellar; finished in hardwood throughout, and kept in first-class repair; halls, lawns, walks, and yards always clean and in good order; cheapest flats in the city for rent asked. Don't rent until you have seen these. Our agent, Mr. Dodge, 407 33d-st., will show.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW FLATS, COR. 24TH-st. and So. Park-av. CROCKER & SWEET, 125 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—GOOD FLAT NEAR UNION PARK FOR $16; key at grocery 527 Lake-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS.

South Side.

TO RENT—2301 WABASH-AV.—EXTRA LARGE parlor, beautifully furnished.

North Side.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INdiana, furnished or unfurnished, European or American plan; private baths, elevator, steam heat.

West Side.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FRONT ROOMS, furnished, at the Sorrento, 44 N. Clark-st.; take elevator; Room 61.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT—NO. 732 WEST MADISON-ST., FINE store and flat; fine location for market or hardware dealers; by
H. A. OSBORN,
179 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE CORNER OF HAMLIN-av. and West Lake-st., fronting entrance to park; best stand in Chicago for drug store.
THOMAS J. DIVEN, Room 305, 59 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—DRUG STORE, FINE LOCATION; possession May 1, 1890; applicant must have good stock. MARTIN, 78 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, BUILDINGS, ETC., COMplete city list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
Fine offices in the Haymarket Theater Building 159 to 169 W. Madison-st.; elevator and steam heat; also a few lodge rooms, furnished and unfurnished; open evenings and Sundays.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 14 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—FINE FRONT OFFICES OVER ILLInois Central ticket office on Clark-st.; suitable for railroad agents. Inquire at Room 5, 194 Clark-st.
J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN THE ROOKERY building; all conveniences including light, heat, and janitor services; also part of office; particulars; best references required. Address T 155, Tribune.

Lofts.

TO RENT—
Lofts for factory purposes in the Beidler Buildings, corner Washington and Union-sts.; the finest in the city; any amount of floor room, from 2,000 to 50,000 square feet; reasonable rent.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND HEAT, in the best lighted buildings in the city, 17-foot freight elevators and rapid passenger elevators; buildings also equipped with automatic fire sprinklers, reducing cost of insurance 25 per cent; also electric lights, etc.

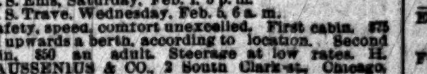
7 floors, 40x163.		7 floors, 80x163.	
1 floors, 42x 79.		1 floor, 40x 50.	
1 floor, 42x 32.		1 floor, 48x 43.	

WARREN SPRINGER,
48 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—
The largest and best hotel on the West Side; 100 rooms, with 2 stores, on a prominent corner; all light rooms; with freight and passenger elevators; possession at once. For particulars call or write to
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—BUILDING SOUTHWEST CORNER of Canal and Washington-sts.; with or without power; arranged to suit from one to ten tenants, having 30,000 square feet of flooring.
SAWYER & GARRETT, Room 6, 89 Madison-st.

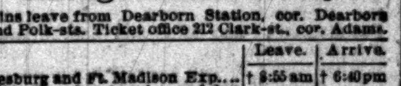
TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.



FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Fulda, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 8 a. m.
S. S. Elder, Wednesday, Jan. 15, noon.
S. S. Werra, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 7 a. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1 p. m.
S. S. Ems, Saturday, Feb. 1, 3 p. m.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 6 a. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



WESTERN.

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp.	† 8:55 am	† 6:40 pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Exp.	† 1:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	† 4:20 pm	† 9:50 am
San Francisco Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am
Kas. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am / 5:30 pm / 11:00 pm	*10:05 pm / 9:30 am / 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am / †11:00 pm	* 7:00 pm / ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:00 pm / 1:00 pm / 5:00 pm	1:15 pm / 4:00 pm / *10:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	11:00 pm	7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	† 5:35 pm / †11:10 pm	9:30 am / 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	*11:40 am / †11:10 pm	‡ 2:30 pm / ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†11:10 pm	‡ 6:50 am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.
For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Burlington Route

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Dubuque	† 8:45 am	† 2:35 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	*12:01 pm	* 2:35 pm
From Council Bluffs—Fast Mail		* 7:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha & Denver	* 5:00 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:40 pm	* 9:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston, and Texas	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Wisconsin Central

Depot Harrison st. & 5th av. City Ticket Office, 205 Clark st.

	LVE.	ARR.
St. Paul and Minneapolis limited	*5:00 p m	*9:50 a m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 p m	*7:00 a m
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	†3:00 p m / *10:45 p m	†6:55 p m / *7:00 a m
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	*5:00 p m / †10:45 p m	*9:50 a m / †7:00 a m
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	*5:00 p m / †3:00 p m / *10:45 p m	*9:50 a m / †6:55 p m / *7:00 a m
Burlington Passenger	*4:35 p m	*10:30 a m

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.
BIG FOUR ROUTE.
Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth Streets. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph Street, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:19 am	5:00 pm
Do Night Express	8:29 pm	7:30 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	*11:15 pm	* 6:35 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 3:20 pm	*11:20 am
Momence Passenger	5:15 pm	8:15 am

*Daily. †Sunday excepted.
Pullman Buffet Sleeper to Nashville on 3:20 p. m. train. Entire train leaving at 11:15 p. m. runs through to Nashville and has Pullman Buffet Sleeper.

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Office 109 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:30 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Dustar Park & Essex Accom.	† 4:30 pm	† 9:40 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN (Continued).

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Western avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver Limited	‡ 5:55 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Limited Fast Mail	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Overland Express	‡11:30 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	‡12:01 n'n / ‡ 5:50 pm / ‡10:30 pm / ‡11:30 pm	‡ 3:15 pm / ‡ 7:00 am / ‡ 6:30 am / ‡ 7:00 am
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	‡ 5:55 pm	‡ 7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	‡ 6:00 pm / ‡11:15 pm	‡ 8:00 am / ‡ 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am / † 9:00 pm / X8:30 am	* 6:50 pm / † 6:45 am / X1:45 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	* 5:00 pm / † 7:30 pm / * 9:00 pm / * 8:00 am	* 4:00 pm / * 9:45 pm / * 8:45 am / *10:10 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am / * 5:00 pm	* 1:00 pm / * 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am / * 9:00 pm	* 7:00 pm / * 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 3:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 9:00 pm	* 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	* 5:00 pm / † 9:00 pm	*10:00 am / * 6:25 am
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	* 9:00 pm	* 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am / * 4:45 pm	* 6:45 pm / *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am / * 4:15 pm / *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm / *10:25 am / *11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	* 9:00 am	* 6:50 pm

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Ex.	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:25 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 4:30 pm	* 9:20 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 5:15 pm	* 8:30 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:20 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:30 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	* 10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡ 10:30 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Peoria Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ‡Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‡ 8:35 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‡ 8:35 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 1:00 pm	* 1:40 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‡11:35 pm	‡ 6:35 am
Pacific Coast Express	‡ 1:00 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	† 4:15 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 9:05 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:00 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; ‡Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.
City ticket office, No. 204 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st., and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:33 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:33 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:30 pm	10:10 am

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot.

Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12.05 n'n	1.30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	6.00 PM	8.00 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11.30 PM	7.00 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9.00 PM	7.00 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	9.00 AM	8.00 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	11.30 PM	7.00 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5.00 PM	9.45 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

EASTERN.

From Pennsylvania Station,

Pennsylvania Lines.

Madison and Canal streets, Chicago.
Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg	Mail Express	F* 8:00 am
	Penna. Special	F† 3:00 pm
	Fast Line	F* 3:00 pm
	Penna. Limited	F* 5:00 pm
	Eastern Express	P* 5:30 pm
	Atlantic Express	F*11:30 pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South		P* 8:00 am / P*10:00 am / P* 9:00 pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 am, P *7:15 am, F *9:45 am, P *4:50 pm, P *7:00 pm, F *5:00 pm, F *9:30 pm.
F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson R'ver and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart foot of Lake-st., as follows:

Nov. 17, 1889.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:05 a m	† 7:55 p m
Special New York Day Express	* 9:00 a m	† 7:55 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:50 a m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:05 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	* 4:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
Night Express	* 9:35 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 7:05 a m	† 7:55 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 4:40 p m	† 9:40 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	†10:10 p m	† 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8:30 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston.	* 7:45 pm	* 7:55 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:40 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:30 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'p's Ex	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y. and Boston Vestibule Lim.	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Philadelphia Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:50 am	o 6:15 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:35 pm	x 9:10 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Through Express	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 9:05 am	* 7:20 pm
Limited Express	* 3:15 pm	*10:15 pm
Night and Day Express	*11:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Atlantic and 3d Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8:10 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st. and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	7:10 am	5:15 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:45 am
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*10:55 am
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 7:55 am
Night Express	*10:40 pm	* 5:00 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily.
All trains stop at Thirty-ninth-st. and Hyde Park. All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

MONON ROUTE — Cincinnati Line. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Indianapolis and Cincinnati at 9:15 a. m. daily, 9:30 p. m. daily, 11:55 p. m. except Saturday.

MONON ROUTE — LOUISVILLE LINE. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Lafayette, Louisville, Lexington, Chattanooga, and the South at 8:30 a. m. and 8:05 p. m. daily.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station. Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:50 p m	10:15 p m
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:35 p m	7:30 a m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address H. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 99 Clark-st., Chicago.

TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE.

RAILROADS WILL BE REQUIRED TO GUARD PUBLIC CROSSINGS.

In Return for the Privilege of Running Suburban Trains at an Increased Rate of Speed in the City Limits the Corporations Will Be Compelled to Erect Viaducts and Gates—An Amended Ordinance to Be Presented in the Council.

About a week ago Mayor Cregier in an interview declared that the railroad crossing murders would be stopped and the railroad companies compelled to comply with the ordinances regarding gate-guards, viaducts, and flagmen. He said he should confer with Commissioner Purdy as to how the ordinances could best be enforced, etc.

The Mayor's promises had the effect of somewhat abating the agitation in favor of repressive measures against the railroads. When the Coroner's communications in reference to the killing of James Noonan at the Archer avenue crossing of the Fort Wayne road and Dr. Gaudey's murder at the Kedzie avenue crossing of the Northwestern were presented in the Council Monday evening they were allowed to pass without comment, simply being referred. The communications accompanied resolutions condemning the railroad companies for culpable negligence, and demanding that the municipal authorities enforce the ordinances for the protection of life at the crossings.

For some unaccountable reason the Council professed to believe that the whole subject could be safely left to the Mayor. His henchmen were around declaring that he would look after the matter. The Aldermen were advised not to raise a fuss. They were told that THE TRIBUNE wished to bring the railroads and the Mayor into antagonism. The representatives of the wards where most of the crossing murders were committed were specially instructed. They said nothing at the Council meeting, and it was doubtless expected that the whole matter would be forgotten.

Mayor Cregier has not done a single act tending to the enforcement of the law since the agitation was recently commenced. Neither has his Commissioner of Public Works. Cregier disregarded his pledge to enforce the law immediately it was made. The railroad companies are running trains at the same reckless speed they have always run them. There has been no change nor any addition to crossings flagmen. No new gates have been erected. Nothing has been done.

ALDERMEN WILL BESTIR THEMSELVES.

It is true that there have recently been comparatively few crossing accidents. The railroads have been careful. Public opinion had to be conciliated. But public duty on the part of the corporations has been disregarded, and the City Administration has failed to enforce the law according to the solemn obligations of the Chief Magistrate.

But while Mayor Cregier and his underlings have been thus faithless to their obligations and false to their professions, some of the honest members of the Council have not lost sight of the interests of the people. At the meeting of the Railroad Committee of the Council Thursday the question of proper crossings protection was submitted to a sub-committee consisting of Ald. Arthur Dixon, John O'Neill, and Anson Gorton. This sub-committee met subsequently and determined on a course of action.

Most of the railroads doing a suburban business wish to run passenger trains at a greater rate of speed in the city limits than is now permitted by ordinance. Those companies are willing to make concessions to the city in return for the privilege. One road says: "If we are allowed to run at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour within the city we will erect gates and place able-bodied men at every crossing where we cannot construct viaducts, and will build viaducts at the rate of two per year." Other roads would probably follow suit if the Aldermen did their duty.

Now is the time to settle this question, when the railroads are clamoring for privileges. The new schedule asked for suburban trains should not be granted until the corporations accept the terms offered in the Dixon railroad ordinance, passed in 1888.

This ordinance provided that when any railroad company built two viaducts each year over the principal crossings and paid not only for the construction of the same but for the land and consequential damages as well, stationed able-bodied flagmen and placed gates at other crossings, they should be allowed to run passenger-trains at a rate of speed not exceeding twenty-five miles per hour and freight-trains not exceeding twelve miles per hour.

AMENDMENTS TO BE ADDED.

The acceptance of the ordinance was foolishly left optional with the railroad companies. Ald. Dixon, Gorton, and O'Neill now propose to make this ordinance compulsory, and will amend it so that the construction of viaducts shall proceed until every third crossing is protected by a viaduct the full width of the thoroughfare, and one of the intervening crossings shall be provided with a footway viaduct. In this way the danger of the crossings will be minimized.

The railroad companies will of course object, but the people have rights which must be asserted. Under the common law the railroads having destroyed a safe crossing are bound to make it as safe as possible. This was the doctrine laid down by Judge Tuley when he was Corporation Counsel. It is the doctrine which was laid down in the Supreme Court in the case of Elgin against a railroad. It is a doctrine of common sense and common justice, and why it was not enforced before this is a marvel.

It is probable that the old Dixon ordinance stripped of its last or acceptance clause will be recommended for passage next Monday by the Railroad Committee. It is sure, however, to be amended in the Council, and in the proper direction. Ald. Whelan, for instance, proposes that all flagmen shall be in uniform, that they shall be able-bodied men, and paid by the railroad companies through the city authorities, who shall have full charge over them, at the rate of salary paid to policemen. It will be proposed that the duty of gate-guard and crossing inspection shall devolve on an officer specially appointed for this purpose, and who shall make weekly reports to the Council.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The necessity for these precautions will be apparent when it is remembered that the Coroner this year reports as killed within the city limits either at crossing or on the tracks:

Forty-eight railroad employés; fifteen passengers.

One hundred and ninety-three other than employés and passengers. Of these latter 110 were killed at the crossings.

If in some great conflagration in this city 110 persons perished what an angry demand would be made for the reform of the Fire Department and of the building law! Millions of money would be spent in bringing about reform. But the railroad companies have killed 256 persons during Cregier's administration. All the Mayor does when the facts are presented to him is to boast what he will do. He does nothing.

Will the Council share the blame with him! Shall the crossing murders be carried on to the shame and disgrace of Chicago! Ald. Dixon, O'Neill, and Gorton cannot bring in their ordinance any too soon.

In this connection it may be said Mr. Slataper, the engineer of the Pennsylvania company, complains of the strictures passed on the corporation with which he is connected because of its failure to construct a viaduct at Archer avenue, where the recent crossing murder occurred. He says:

No additional tracks have yet been laid on Stewart avenue, and the Pennsylvania company has exercised no rights under the ordinance of 1887. It has been at work widening Stewart avenue as required by the city, and it will put up gates at all crossings to the satisfaction of the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works as soon as the widening of Stewart avenue is completed. The company has not been ordered to construct a viaduct at Archer avenue. It was directed to construct one at Thirty-fifth street, and that is now nearly completed.

Mr. Slataper says that his company will in good faith and in the most liberal manner meet the wishes of the city and its people under the ordinance of 1887, and that it is desirous of protecting and will do all in its power to protect the public from injury at all crossings and will construct all the viaducts required under the ordinance of 1887 as fast as directed and required under that ordinance.

BOTH BEAR THE BLAME.

Now, the fact is that the Pennsylvania company has been proceeding at a snail's pace in this matter. Little has been done towards the construction of the new roadway which is to be given to the city in exchange for the part of Stewart avenue surrendered to the railroad company. An order was passed in the Council last spring on the motion of Ald. Connor for a viaduct at Archer avenue, it being the most used thoroughfare. In anticipation of the construction stores were abandoned, leases surrendered, and for a quarter of a mile on either side of the track on this thoroughfare half the stores are untenanted. It was supposed that the failure to construct the viaduct was due to the reluctance of the railroad authorities. It turns out, however, that the city authorities are to blame. The plans have not yet been finished. The extension of Canal street will interfere with the western approach of the viaduct. There are other complications, and the work is likely to be indefinitely delayed unless the Council takes action. The crossing at this point is the most dangerous and least guarded in the city, and the Pennsylvania company shares the full measure of responsibility. It has not fulfilled half its obligations under the common law. It has not fulfilled half its obligations under the ordinance, and it has utterly failed to make good the promises of its representatives when the Stewart avenue ordinance was before the Council.

A CONTRAST.

A correspondent, Charles Hausmer, calls attention to the neglect of another company in the following communication:

After the City Council has passed an ordinance for some improvement and it has been confirmed by the County Court the officers of public works award the contract on short notice or no notice at all, allowing owners no time to do any work themselves, and if the assessment is not paid before the tax sale the delinquent property is sold. The individual property-owner is made subject to the cheek, impudence, and malice of city officers.

But if a city ordinance is passed giving a corporation monopolistic rights, with certain obligations towards the people, hardly any city officer will or can remember the obligations and compel the corporation to live up to them. Take, for instance, the ordinance under which the Chicago & Pacific railroad company obtained the right of way on Hawthorn avenue. The ordinance demands that a viaduct over the tracks of said road must be built within one year after the passage of the ordinance on North avenue. Nearly ten years have passed since that ordinance was passed and accepted by the railroad company; a number of people have been maimed and killed by trains at said crossing, but our dear (!) City Fathers have not the courage, under one pretense or the other, to compel the corporation to fulfill the obligations under which it accepted the right of way.

MORE ABOUT THOSE DISEASED CATTLE.

Gov. Fifer Thinks the Action of the State Commissioners Was All Right.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Special.]—A statement in a Chicago paper yesterday to the effect that Mayor Cregier had instructed Health Officer Wickersham that he would be upheld in opposing the execution of the State law under authority of which the State Live-Stock Commissioners claim to have acted in the recent shipment of diseased cattle from Peoria to Chicago, part of which the local inspectors claim were put upon the market for food, created considerable talk in official circles here today. Gov. Fifer was asked this evening if he had any advice regarding the matter. He replied he had no knowledge in the premises other than that obtained through the papers, and seemed to consider the purported interview to be an abortive attempt to create a sensation. "I do not believe Mayor Cregier would be guilty of making the utterance imputed to him," said the Governor, "and, furthermore, I do not believe that the executive head of a great city like Chicago would counsel a violation of the laws of Illinois. I trust, however," continued the Governor, "if Mayor Cregier has been correctly reported he will not allow his enthusiasm in this matter to lead him to issue a proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus, for if any of the State officials should get into prison over this matter I would like to have them released on bail. One thing is certain, if any of these cattle were placed upon the market as food this fact is susceptible of proof." The Governor stated he had not arrived at any conclusion regarding the action of the Commissioners in the premises; in fact, he has been so pressed with other official duties that he has not had opportunity to properly examine the report submitted, which was not filed with him until Saturday morning. He proposes to make a thorough examination and get at all the facts on both sides of the controversy before taking any action. He thinks that Mayor Cregier will now call upon his inspectors for a report regarding the matter, inasmuch as the State Commissioners in their report prefer some charges against them. The Governor stated that so far as the report before him showed the Commissioners clearly acted within the authority conferred by law.

PATTI'S FIDDLERS RAISE A BIG ROW.

Second-Class Coaches Not Good Enough When the Grade Was Found Out.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The Patti special train en route to the City of Mexico arrived in St. Louis this morning. When the train started from Chicago the last three cars were what are called tourists' sleepers. As a matter of fact they are a peculiarly constructed car with permanent berths and a kitchen outfit, and are used on the transcontinental lines for emigrants, the holders of second-class tickets being entitled to accommodations in these cars. These three cars were assigned respectively to the orchestra, the chorus, and the ballet. When the members of the orchestra learned that they were in an emigrant car there was a hullabaloo raised. They called upon the musical director and declared that unless given a Pullman they would go back to New York and allow the company to proceed to Mexico without music. Maurice Grau has had misunderstandings with musicians before, and, realizing that he was at their mercy, told Sig. Sappio to promise them anything. The wires were touched and an arrangement made whereby the tourists' car was changed for a Pullman car. The ballet and chorus taking the cue from the orchestra made a kick against their accommodations during the night, but Mr. Grau told them that their alternative was to remain in the cars assigned to them or take ordinary day coaches. Being in no position to enforce their demand they made the best of the situation. The train left over the Iron Mountain at 12:30 p. m. Patti will not be heard in St. Louis in grand opera this season, but will appear in concert at Music Hall Feb. 28, March 1, and 2 on a guarantee of $23,000 for the three performances.

DEEP WATER COMMITTEE AT GALVESTON.

They Will Decide on a Plan for Getting the Question Before Congress.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 5.—The Central Deep Water Committee met here yesterday. The committee consists of five members from each State and Territory interested in securing deep water on the Texas coast, but there will not be a full attendance. The object of the meeting is to decide upon a plan of canvass for getting the deep water question properly before Congress; also to select from the Central Committee a sub-committee to go to Washington and work in the interests of deep water. The committee was today taken over the jetty now under construction by the Government to secure deep water at Galveston. The character of the work now being done costs the Government about $300,000 a mile, and as about $150,000 of the last appropriation yet remains unexpended another half-mile will be added to the end wall with the money yet appropriated and unexpended. The committee held its first regular meeting last night. Gov. Evans of Colorado being absent Judge Emery of Kansas was made Chairman. The committee decided to strongly advocate the report of Government engineers favoring Galveston as the point for the location of a first-class harbor, but not to the detriment of the appropriation for other harbors on the Texas coast.

Was Forced to Give Up His Seat.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—August Nelson sues the Burlington & Northern for $5,000. He states that he was going to Red Rock June 23 on one of the defendant's trains. He had a good seat, which the conductor requested him to give up to another. Mr. Nelson intimated that he had paid for his seat, whereupon, he states, the conductor ceased his moral suasion and began to administer corporal punishment. Mr. Nelson says that in the row which followed this refusal to give up his seat the conductor pulled, hauled, and jerked him about, and tore his clothes, and, in short, did him up $5,000 worth.

Sues Her Ex-Lover for Slander.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Six months ago Mrs. Mary Haselbarth, a handsome young widow of Como, sued Charles E. Keller, a leading lumber merchant, for $25,000 for breach of promise of marriage. This angered Mr. Keller, and meeting Mrs. Haselbarth he said, she alleges: "You killed your husband; he died with his overalls on." Now Mrs. Haselbarth sues Mr. Keller for $10,000 for slander.

The State of California Is All Right.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 5.—The Merchants' Exchange reports the disabled steamer State of California as being two miles off shore and heading for the harbor in tow of a tugboat. Considerable apprehension had been felt here as to the fate of the vessel, she having been several days overdue from Astoria and Portland. The vessel carried 100 persons.

Pains and aches of rheumatism have in many instances been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AUTOCRAT OF THE LAKES.

CHICAGO MAKING A SHARP CAMPAIGN TO SECURE "INLAND LLOYD'S."

Buffalo Underwriters Worried Over the Movement to Secure for This City the Marine Insurance Register—Capt. Daniel McLeod's Candidacy for Manager—Passenger Traffic to the East Shore—A Secretary to Represent the Lake Carriers at Washington.

In the selection of manager of the *Inland Lloyd's Vessel Insurance Register* to succeed Capt. W. W. Bates, who has become Commissioner of Navigation, Chicago is reaching out for both the manager and the headquarters of Inland Lloyd's in a way that is causing Buffalo people a vast deal of worriment. Time was when Buffalo was the fountain-head of lake marine insurance and was by natural right the proper place for Inland Lloyd's. For two or three years, however, Chicago and Milwaukee have been making great inroads into Buffalo's old-time monopoly, and this city today has more general agencies than Buffalo, and has taken a more prominent part in lake insurance. The Chicago underwriters are now determined to bring Inland Lloyd's to this city, and are waging a quiet but thorough campaign for the prize.



CAPT. DANIEL M'LEOD.

If Chicago wins the Buffalo insurance men threaten to withdraw from the association publishing the *Register* and run an Inland Lloyd's of their own.

Capt. Daniel McLeod is the Chicago candidate for the important position of manager of the *Register*, and is receiving cordial support from the underwriters. Capt. McLeod, however, is not particularly identified with the movement to bring the *Register* here. His position he outlines thusly: "When in Buffalo I was asked if made manager would I remove to Buffalo? I replied I would go where I was ordered by the proper people."

As the manager of Inland Lloyd's is the virtual autocrat over the insurance rating and value of every boat on the lakes the contest for the position is sharp, but not half so sharp as the rivalry of the two cities for the chief place in marine insurance on the lakes.

Winter Marine at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The men who wanted to buy all the Buffalo tonnage they could lay their hands on to put into the ore trade have gone home. They did not carry any boats with them either. Prices went up. The hotter the demand became the higher the prices went, and the prices outdistanced the demand.

A pleasant feature of last week was the banquet given by Supt. Dobbins of the Ninth District to the Captains of his life-saving stations.

There has been no cessation of harbor work so far this winter. Much dredging is being done. The blasting of the Emerald channel has been completed and accepted by the Government.

Canalboat building is booming. Nearly a dozen lakers are under contract here besides some twenty scows for the lumber trade at Tonawanda and other boats at near by canal ports. The canal promises to be well equipped next season—perhaps too well.

Private lighting in the rivers does not seem to pay. Capt. W. S. Mack, who has been engaged in that enterprise, has appealed to the Lake Carriers' Association for aid. He says he is $500 in arrears.

The managers of the Lake Carriers' Association Friday approved the uniform bill of lading for the lake and rail trade. So far the association has not been able to secure funds to hire ex-Senator Conger to represent it at Washington. It is now proposed as a substitute to hire a secretary who can give his entire time to the association.

Happenings at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—The treacherous sandbar outside of the Grand Haven piers is coming dangerously near to the surface again, and unless some prompt measures are taken to remove it there is likely to be a repetition of the Amazon disaster. The propellers Wisconsin and Roanoke have both found the bar within a week, and a few nights ago the Wisconsin narrowly escaped going on the beach as a result of striking the bar while a heavy sea was running.

The wrecked steambarge D. Ballentine is in dry-dock at Wolf & Davidson's yard. It is understood that parties stand ready to negotiate her purchase. At the Milwaukee company's yard the steamer Nevada is receiving repairs costing over $8,000.

The schooner J. I. Case loads 50,000 bushels of rye at 4 cents for winter storage and spring delivery at Buffalo.

Summer Weather at the Straits.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—This year promises to be historical for late navigation. At this time straits navigable, even for small sailboats, everywhere. The straits, however, may yet become solidly bridged until the 1st of May. Capt. Kirtland has put in a bid to release the schooner H. W. Sage, ashore at Hammond's Bay, in the spring. A steam-pump on her some time ago made no impression whatever and it was the opinion that her bottom is entirely gone. The steam fog-whistle at Cheboygan lighthouse will be in readiness before the opening of navigation. This move will be a great benefit to shipping coming in or out of the straits and Lake Huron in thick weather.

Unless snow comes soon the log crop will be a failure. This would make no difference in a big lumber cut for next season, for enough old logs will be utilized to keep all the mills a-humming throughout the entire shipping season.

Successful Passenger Lines.

The lines of passenger steamers running between Chicago and towns on the east shore of Lake Michigan are each season doing an increasing business. Two years ago the Williams Transportation company started the steamer H. W. Williams on the route to South Haven. She has done so well that lower cabins are now being put into her at South Haven and her upper cabins extended outward to give additional accommodations for passengers. The steamer Glenn, which came out last year as a fruit boat exclusively, will also be given a full-length cabin and run as a passenger boat. Electric lights will be placed on the Williams.

Nautical Notes.

The schooner Una, owned by Capts. Henry Smith and A. Kemp, is being rebuilt at South Haven.

Vesselmen expect that a half-dozen boats will be chartered this week for corn to Buffalo at 4 cents.

The scow T. C. Wilson has been sold by Capt. Frank Swails of South Haven to James Holdben of Pine Lake.

The owners of the Dows have abandoned her to the underwriters, and contracted to have built a vessel costing $70,000.

Capt. Duncan of Painesville has sold the schooner M. J. Barkalow to Capt. John Law of Sand Hill, Mich., for $3,000.

Capt. W. C. Brown of St. Clair has purchased an interest in the steamship Mark Hopkins, and will command her the coming season.

J. F. Smith and Volney Ross are building a new steambarge at South Haven. She will be 90 feet keel, 100 feet over all, 20 feet beam, and 8 feet hold.

The steamship Osceola has arrived at Manitowoc with a load of salt, and tomorrow goes on the new Flint & Pere Marquette line between Manitowoc and Ludington.

H. M. Loud of Oscoda sold Tuesday the schooner Angus Smith to Mitchell Bros. of Marine City for $16,000. She was built in 1871 and valued in Inland Lloyd's last year at $15,000.

The steambarge Mary Groh, which is to do the wrecking in raising the schooner David Dows, is now at South Chicago ready to begin. She lost $2,500 worth of chains coming up from Port Huron.

The steamer Ossifrage took an excursion party of 100 people from Port Huron to Detroit and back New Year's Day. This, the Port Huron papers say, has spiked the guns of the oldest inhabitants' reminiscences.

The third of the new six steamers to be built for the Central Vermont line was launched at Detroit Dec. 28. She was named the A. McVittie, and is of the same build as the Gov. Smith and Langdon, now wintering here.

The Cleveland Iron Mining company has purchased a controlling interest in the steamship Kaliyuga and her consort, the Fontana, and will manage them the coming season. A portion of the stock is still held by St. Clair people.

The heavy storms of last fall and this winter have undone the Government work in dredging the entrance to Kenosha harbor to fifteen and sixteen feet. A new sandbar has been thrown up and the greatest depth of water is ten feet near the north pier. From the southeast there is but eight feet.

Whitehall, Mich., vesselmen are calling in loud tones on Congressman Cutcheon to see that they secure an appropriation of $42,000 for the improvement of White River Harbor. It is claimed that unless this improvement is made White Lake is in danger of losing a large part of its commerce, as owners of heavy draught craft will positively withdraw from the White Lake traffic if the channel is not put in proper shape.

Capt. James Donahue, the lighthouse-keeper at South Haven, lost a leg during the war, and performs his duties with the aid of a pair of crutches, but has nevertheless rescued fifteen persons from drowning since 1875, and for which he has thus far received no recognition other than the gratitude of the subjects of his timely aid. Medals and other tokens of honor are given for a single meritorious performance of this character, but Capt. Donahue has discouraged all efforts of his friends in calling the attention of the Government to a proper recognition of his heroic acts.

Judges and the Free Pass System.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am glad you call public attention to uttering of passes by railroad corporations to the Judges sitting upon the bench, but the greatest evil arises out of nomination of the Judges by the members of the bar, the majority of whom are in the pay of corporations, and absolutely results in placing the lives and property of the public at the mercy of corporations—a monstrous practice which should be at once discontinued.

SUBSCRIBER.

A Possible Contingency.

Kearney (Neb.) *Enterprise:* If Mr. Gladstone writes another magazine article he will make James G. Blaine a necessity in 1892.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

L. & P., City: "Les Huguenots" is pronounced Lay Eugeno and Vicini, Ve-she-ne.

NEMO, City: Patti was born, at Madrid, Spain. Her father was an Italian and her mother a Spaniard.

M. H., City: The greatest violin player in the world is probably Joseph Joachim, though some think Sarasate the best.

CONSTANT READER, Virginia, Ill.: August, 1869, and July, 1878, occurred solar eclipses total in this part of the world.

J. C. BURNELL: In Shakspeare, I. Henry IV., Act 4, Scene 1, you will find: "Yet doth he give us bold advertisement."

G. I. G., City: The correct pronunciation of Semiramide is approximately Say-me-rah-me-day, with the accent on the middle syllables.

G. S. H., Bloomington, Ill.; The corn crop of 1888 was officially stated to be 1,987,790,000 bushels. That of last year 2,112,892,000 bushels.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER: "Rise of the Short Story" we do not recognize. An article by B. Mathews in Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, Vol. 36, page 361, is entitled, "Philosophy of the Short Story."

AMERICA, City: The enlisted strength of the army is limited by law to 25,000 men. There are now about 28,000 privates and non-commissioned officers in the service. The active list of commissioned officers numbers 2,167 and the retired list 426.

J. H. B. asks concerning a poem called "Recompense," beginning as follows:

"We are quite sure
That He will give them back
Bright, pure, and beautiful."

Who can inform her?

INQUIRER, City: The pronunciation is as follows: Tamagno, Tam-an-yo; Valda, Vahl-dah; Bauermeister, Bower-mi-ster; Claire, Clare; Novara, No-vah-rah; Vanni, Van-ne; De Vaschetti, De Vas-ket-te; Migliara, Meel-yar-ah; Zardo, Dzar-do; Ravelli, Rahv-el-ie; Nordica, Nor-de-kah.

CONSTANT READER, City: Patti's last appearance at McVicker's was in "operatic concerts" so called in 1887. Her last appearance here in opera prior to this season was in the Exposition (1885). Patti and Nilsson were never here as members of the same company, though in 1884 they sang here the same week in opera, but at different theaters.

IGNORAMUS: To prepare yourself for civil service examination in the geography, history, and government of the United States use the following: "Johnson's Political History of the United States" (New York: H. Holt & Co.); "Harper's Large Geography" (New York: Harper & Bros.); "Eggleston's Household History of the United States" (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

At the State Department, Washington.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me, and maybe others that may wish to know, where and to whom to apply for a passport with which to enter Havana, Cuba?

D. J. POWERS.

No.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If a man is arrested for murder and tried and acquitted for want of evidence can he be arrested and tried for the same crime again on new testimony or what might be termed direct testimony, such as the confession of an accomplice, or testimony of an eyewitness, or under any circumstances?

CONSTANT READER.

Where the Bar Should Be Placed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A beam of timber thirty feet long, of uniform thickness and density, is to be carried by three men, one taking hold at the end, and the other two placing a bar crosswise under the beam, each taking an end of the bar. Where must the bar be placed that each may carry an equal part?

READER.

[The bar should be placed at the distance of seven and a-half feet from one end. It will then carry half the weight directly, and one-third of the other half by virtue of its "leverage".]

"Parsifal" Given Only at Bayreuth.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly tell me whether the New York Metropolitan opera company gave Wagner's last opera, "Parsifal," when they were here last spring, and if not whether the opera has ever been given in this country?

A SUBSCRIBER.

[No stage performance of "Parsifal" is permitted outside of Bayreuth. Such was Wagner's oft-expressed will. It has been heard in an incomplete form in New York, but as a concert work only. Numerous selections from the music have been played here by Theodore Thomas.]

A Question in Mechanics.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can you tell me how long the crosshead stops at the end of each stroke of this engine? The engine is forty-two-inch stroke and turns eighty-two revolutions per minute. There are eight inches in coming over the center on the crank pin that the crosshead doesn't move.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[The crank pin travels a trifle more than 180 inches per second. Hence the space of six inches is described in one-thirtieth part of a second. It is not deemed advisable to give arithmetical solutions "in full" in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. The correspondent should prefer such a request to the editor of some engineering journal.]

A Question of Superiority.

HAMBURG, Ia., Jan. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Given a full-blooded negro with superior mental and physical qualifications to a full-blooded Caucasian, is he not the latter's superior? If not, why not? It has been said that no negro is a white man's equal. Answer through THE TRIBUNE or otherwise.

W. SPERRY.

[This first question seems to carry its answer along with it. If a full-blooded negro is physically and mentally superior to a full-blooded Caucasian it is safe to say he is superior, though most Democrats would deny the existence of such a phenomenon. If Jackson, the colored prize-fighter, knocks out Sullivan in their approaching contest it can be safely said that the black man was the superior with his fists. As for the second inquiry, it is a trifle vague. Equal in what? There are colored men who are stronger than certain white men, who consequently make better stevedores, better workmen in the cotton and in the rice fields. These blacks are not merely to that extent equals of whites, but their superiors. A negro who is a citizen of the United States is the political equal of any white man. He is his equal at the ballot-box except (where his rights are nullified) in some sections of the South and his equal before the law. In these respects any negro is the equal of Jay Gould, but he is not his equal on Wall street. He may be his superior as a barber, but not as a note-shaver. The correspondent should be more specific and describe the particular negro about whose possible equality with some particular white man he may be worried.]

Cregier a Little Revolutionary in His Talk.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is the duty of Mayor Cregier to see to it that the city ordinances regarding diseased meat are rigidly enforced. But there is a wrong as well as a right way of going at it, and he seems to have chosen the former. It is impossible to see the wisdom of the following statement which he is credited with making:

I hereby give you instructions to see to it that hereafter no diseased cattle are brought into the city of Chicago for any purpose whatever. If you are unable to prevent it call on me and I will call out the entire police force, if necessary, to aid you. I care not if there is a State law giving the board the right to send sick cattle where it pleases. I will oppose it and I will use every effort to stop them, whether it is legal or not. The cattle cannot come here under any pretext or for any purpose. Our people cannot be exposed to this nefarious practice of sending diseased meat into this market. They should, and I shall see to it that they shall, feel when they sit down to the table to eat that their beefsteak is pure. Stop all such shipments before they reach the city and do not allow them to enter.

The old Democratic theory is that the State was greater than the Union. Mayor Cregier's version of it appears to be that the city is greater than the State. Such is not the case, however. The city is the creature of the State, and were there to be any collision between the two it is the former that would suffer. It is one thing for the Mayor to say that he will disregard a State law like the one against closing the saloons Sunday, but it is another thing to say that he will use force to prevent the execution of a State law. There is something a little revolutionary about that. How much more judgmatical it would be, if the workings of a State law seemed injurious to the city, to appeal to the Governor and see what relief he could afford.

Take the case which has created this excitement. The State Board of Live Stock Commissioners shipped 109 diseased cattle to this city from Peoria for the purpose, it says, of their being killed and then consigned to the rendering tank, there being no facilities at Peoria for disposing of them. In making this shipment the Commissioners acted under a State law which did not authorize them to place the meat on the market, but did authorize them to remove quarantined cattle.

The officers of the City Health Department noticed this big consignment of diseased cattle, and were naturally alarmed by it. It is probable that the questions they asked of those who had it in charge did not receive the civil and satisfactory answers they should. The State agents no doubt stood on their dignity.

It was right that the city officers should make the complaint they did, for there cannot be too much vigilance about the meat inspection. The promptness with which the Governor acted showed that he saw the importance of the matter. If Mayor Cregier will stop assuming the attitude of Ajax defying the lightning there is no doubt that the Governor will bring about a harmonious understanding between the State and city authorities. He cannot be expected to be active about it if Mayor Cregier sets himself up as "a biger man" than the Chief Executive of the State. No evidence has been produced to show that the diseased cattle in question were shipped here with any idea of putting them on the market. Therefore the Mayor should cool down and be more diplomatic in his language.

CONSERVATIVE.

GLEANINGS ABOUT THE CITY.

Michael Muldoon is a well-known West Side millionaire who made his money in a glue factory. Terrence McGovern is an equally well-known West Side dray-driver, who in twenty-five years has saved up a considerable competence and built himself a new house on his own lot.

A number of the neighbors determined to present Terrence with a New-Year's present. A meeting was held, and a young Irishman suggested that he be given a chandelier. After a canvass of the other suggestions a chandelier was agreed on.

A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to buy the chandelier. Mr. Muldoon, among others, was approached.

"We want you to subscribe $10," said the committee to Mr. Muldoon.

He hesitated awhile.

"What are you going to give him, boys?" he asked, at last.

"A chandelier," was the answer.

"All right," said Mr. Muldoon. "I'll subscribe a tenner. And now I'll bet you, boys, another ten that McGavern won't know how to play the confounded thing when he gets it."

The man who gets despondent and then bothers all his friends by telling them that he has nothing to live for and believes that he will commit suicide is the worst kind of a bore. There used to be one of them who went to Ald. Arthur Dixon with these tales, and Dixon got tired of it.

"I'll knock that business out of him," he said.

The next time the man came around it was after a spree and he was clear in the depths.

"I'm of no use to myself or any one else," he said.

"That's right," said Dixon.

"I think I'll just end my life," said the man.

"Best thing you could do," said Dixon. "Come with me."

He got him in his buggy and drove him to the river. It was winter and the ice was pretty thick.

"But there's a hole right out near the middle here," said Dixon. "Wait till I get the hitching-strap."

"What for?" asked the man.

"To tie around your neck," replied Dixon. "I don't want to lose your body. Your family will want it."

"But the water's cold."

"What matter? You won't catch cold."

The man looked at Dixon reproachfully as the latter got the strap out of the buggy. Then he said:

"Arthur, would you stand by and see me drown?"

"Certainly," replied Arthur. "I'd do anything to oblige a friend."

"Well, if you're so all-fired mean as that I'll be hanged if I'll kill myself."

He was cured. He never threatened suicide again, at least not in Dixon's presence.

It was the day of the opening of the Auditorium, when the Aldermen were invited to be present. One of them, representing a tough ward, went to Clerk Vancleave of the Council.

"Say, Van," he said, "where's a card for the old gal?"

"Card for what?" asked Vancleave.

"The blowout—the singin' and spoutin'."

"The Auditorium?"

"Sure. Where's one for the old gal?"

"For who?"

"The old gal—the old woman."

"Your wife?"

"Sure."

"There isn't any. There's only one for each of the Aldermen."

"That's a nice song and dance, ain't it?"

"Why? Did you want to take her?"

"Sure. I told the old gal I'd let her hear that Eyetalian canary hoot just once."

The Council records fail to show whether the "old gal" heard Mme. Patti "hoot" or not.

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

200 and 202 Madison-st.

Tuesday, Jan. 7, 9:30 a. m.,

Dry Goods and Clothing.

Wednesday, Jan. 8, 9:30 a. m.,

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers.

Thursday, Jan 9, 9:30 a. m.,

Crockery and Glassware.

Two car loads Hotel China Ware.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Underwriters' Auction Notice

On Thursday, Jan. 9, 1890, at 10 a. m.,

We will sell at the

Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,

200 to 206 Madison-st.,

A STOCK OF GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Tea, Coffee, Sugar,
Canned Goods, Soaps,
Spices, Rice, Woodenware,
Chimneys, Burners,
Candies, Etc., Etc.

ALSO

Tobaccos and Cigars.

On same day a quantity of

Builders' Hardware, Tools, Etc.,

Left from the sale of Kellogg, Johnson & Bliss' Stock.

Goods arranged for sale by

SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. Auctioneers.

Attention! - Attention!

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

20,000 DOLLARS'

—WORTH OF—

FURNITURE,

Stoves, Crockery, Horses & Wagons, Two Pianos, Mattresses, etc., etc., etc.,

The entire stock of a large Furniture dealer, contained in stores at 564, 566, 568 West Lake-st., opposite Union Park.

Sale Commencing Tuesday a. m. at 10,

And continuing from day to day till sold. To be sold without any reserve.

Parker-Platt-Williams Comp'y, AUCTIONEERS.

THE BOYS' HOLIDAY,

The Best Youth's Paper Ever Published,

WILL BE OUT JAN. 7TH.

Examine the First Number.

For sale by all Newsdealers. Price, 5 Cents.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK. } ss.

Circuit Court of Cook County In Chancery.

EMANUEL MOYESES vs. BRUNSWICK & COMPANY, ET AL.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order entered on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1890, by said court in said cause, I will at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Saturday, the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1890, at the store lately occupied by Brunswick and Company, at Number 75 Randolph street, in the City of Chicago, in said county, sell at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, all the stock of billiard and pool tables, balls, cues, racks, bar counters, bar fixtures, screens, tables, ice-boxes, mirrors, and other billiard-room and saloon furniture and appliances. Also all show cases, counters, gas-fixtures, stoves, desks, office partitions, and other office furniture contained in said store. Also all machinery, saws, lathes, and tools, and all lumber and material, hardware, and other supplies, and all unfinished and unsold work on hand on said day of sale and contained in factory near corner Fulton and Desplaines streets in said city.

LOUIS J. PIERSON, Receiver.

Dated Jan. 4, 1890.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Blankets:

Special Sale,

Commencing Today.

We offer our entire stock of Low, Medium, and High Grade Blankets at prices *greatly reduced for this sale.* We quote;

10-4 All-Wool White Blankets, $3.75 and upward per pair.
11-4 " " " 4.60 " " " "
12-4 " " " 6.50 " " " "

These goods are the product of the celebrated

NORTH STAR WOOLEN MILL CO.,

For which we are the agents, and they are *unquestionably* superior to all other makes.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL — TRADE MARK — LINEN DEPARTMENT

We announce a continuation of this our 8th Great Annual Sale of Housekeeping Linens and Quilts during this month.

Burley & Company

77, 79, and 81 State Street.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

We have arranged on special tables such goods as we desire to close out prior to yearly inventory. Reductions from regular prices 10 to 50 per cent. Bargains in Dinner Sets, Meat Sets, Lamps, Vases, etc.

Avail yourself of this occasion.

An unprecedented opportunity.

STREETER BROS.

FOOT-FORM MEANS

WELL-PROPORTIONED SHOES, WITH UPPERS AFFORDING AMPLE SPACE FOR FREE TOE MOVEMENT—HIGHEST POINT OF EXCELLENCE YET REACHED IN SHOEMAKING; ARE OF ELEGANT APPEARANCE, HANDSOME, AND DRESSY, FINE WORKMANSHIP, SPLENDID STOCK. THE PATTERNS ARE MATCHLESS FOR BEAUTY. THEY NEVER RIP; THEY NEVER SQUEAK; NO BREAKING IN.

PRICES:

New Process, sewed........$3.00
Superior Value, hand sewed.. 5.00

134 STATE——68 AND 70 MADISON.

TO AVOID THE SMOKE NUISANCE,

BURN

ANTHRACITE PEA COAL OR SCREENINGS

AND SAVE MONEY.

INQUIRE OF

PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,

TEMPLE COURT,

Dearborn-st., cor. Quincy.

SHIRTS

"TO ORDER."

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Established 1863. All Patterns Preserved.

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.

THE SEMINOLE,

WINTER PARK,

ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA.

This new and elegant hotel, accommodating [illegible] hundred guests, will be opened Jan. 1, 1890, under the able management of Mr. W. F. Paige, [illegible] known as the successful manager of the "Kaaterskill" in the Catskill Mountains. [illegible] superbly located upon high land, between beautiful lakes, the ground gently sloping to the shores of both, and from the promenade [illegible] eleven lakes can be seen. Everything that human ingenuity can devise has been provided to make this beautiful house attractive and homelike [illegible] and young. Sleepers from New York without change. All trains stop at Winter Park. Send for guide. Address W. F. PAIGE, Winter Park, Orange County, Fla.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, Bahama Islands.

A Land of Perpetual Summer.

S. S. MORTON ....Proprietor and Manager.
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Elegant Steamers leave New York for Havana every Wednesday and Saturday; for Nassau, Santiago, and Cienfuegos, every other Thursday; for Mexico every Wednesday. Passenger rates reduced. Time Tables, Pamphlets, everything furnished by
JAS. E. WARD & CO., or R. W. PARSONS, 113 Wall-st., New York.

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HUNTSVILLE HOTEL,

A Finely Appointed Winter Resort in the "HIGHLANDS OF ALABAMA"

—NOW OPEN—

For circulars and information address
HARVEY S. DENISON, Manager.

For Breakfast

—USE—

KING'S

QUICK-RISING

BUCKWHEAT.

IT IS THE BEST

BLANK BOOKS — Of every style, quality and description for Merchants, Bankers and [illegible] — Skeen & Stuart Stationery Co. 77 MADISON ST.

Candy — Try the experiment of [illegible] $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of [illegible] PREPAID by express from [illegible] west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

GENEVA OPTICAL CO., WHOLESALE OPTICAL GOODS, 21 Washington-st. [illegible]

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY, Weber Music Hall. All Branches of Music, Delsarte, [illegible] School of Opera and Dramatic Art. [illegible] Send for Catalogue. J. J. HATTSTAEDT, [illegible]